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1902

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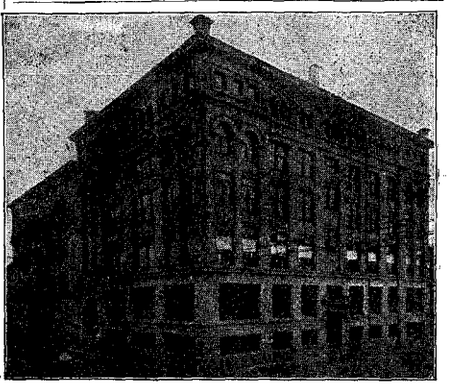

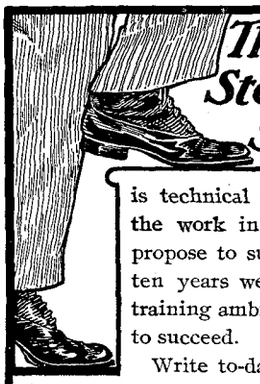

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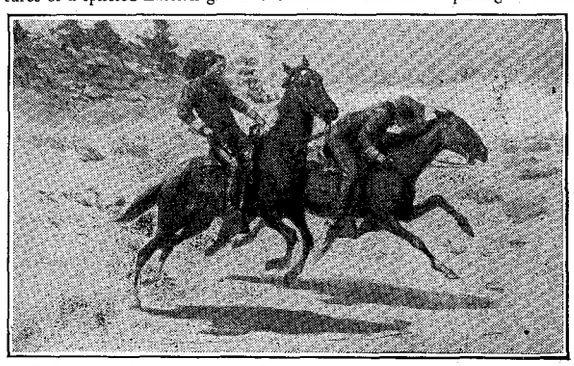

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE DUTY ON MEAT AND THE DUTY OF CONGRESS.

ALONG with the sentiment within the Republican party in favor of cutting the tariff on other "trust" products, such as steel and sugar, there is a growing feeling that the tariff on meat should be cut, to relieve the present high prices. It scarcely need be said that the Democratic papers favor a change in the tariff. The New York *American and Journal* has an editorial fifteen inches wide and thirteen inches deep on the subject, in five different styles of type, in which it says, in letters half an inch tall, "Take the Tariff Duties off MEAT!" A Democratic representative has introduced a bill to abolish all duties on meat or poultry imported from foreign countries, but it is said that it may be shelved in committee on account of its source.

The New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.) warns the packers that if they continue to "monopolize meat products and make them more dear," it may become "impossible to defend the retention of the protective duties on meat." The Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.), too, declares that "the obvious remedy" for the advance in prices "is to increase the supply by bringing in Canadian or other foreign cattle," and it adds: "The prohibitive tariff, however, bars the way. Should it not be immediately removed?" The Kansas City *Journal*, a strongly Republican paper published in a city that rivals Chicago as a meat-packing center, declares:

"The cattlemen are thriving too highly at the expense of the whole people. What is needed, and needed urgently, is relief for the millions who are forced to pay extravagant prices for one of the necessities of life. Congress should throw down the protection bars and permit the ingress of the cattle of Mexico, of Canada, and of other convenient countries. This would not do away with the present trouble, but it would help. The way to meet a condition of scarcity is to open all available sources of supply.

"If Congress will suspend the tariff provisions which now effectually bar out Mexican and other foreign cattle and sheep, and the Administration will push the fight against the beef trust with all expedition, the outlook for the consumer will not long remain so dark as it is now. Mr. Cudahy's admissions that prices are higher than they have been before in twenty-five years show the entire reasonableness of demanding that everything possible be done toward relieving the situation."

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, another Republican paper, expresses a like view, and the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) says:

"Letting down the tariff bars that shut out the cattle to the north and south of us would soon provide an abundance of meat as good doubtless as what we are getting from the West now. Protection is all right in its way, but when, as in the case of some other trusts, the beef combine persist in capturing and holding foreign markets at the expense of the home consumers and appeal to the patriotic impulses of the American people as exemplified in the policy of exclusion to keep the tariff intact, it is time to cease shamming and to take the bull by the horns tho it may wrench the feelings of some well-intentioned advocates of the Chinese wall and cause a spasm of indignation within the circle of the Home Market Club."

Tariff revision is condemned as dangerous, however, by other Republican papers. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) would not alter the Dingley law "in any particular," for it believes that "nothing is more certain than the tendency of any tariff tinkering to involve the whole tariff." The New York *Times* (Ind.), while not objecting to tariff reductions, believes, however, that in this case the reduction would be useless. It observes:

"To repeal the tariff (probably meaning the duty) on beef would render further oppressive combinations between the stock raisers and the packers impossible. Shiploads of English and continental beef—rich, juicy, and generally palatable, not to say nutritious—would at once come this way. There are at least a hundred cows in the Bermudas lowing for the American butcher, certainly half as many in the West Indies, and of a surety some in Canada, which will not be happy until embalmed for the American market. Put beef on the free list and the march of food cattle to this country would recall the days when the buffalo roamed the Western plains in herds covering many square miles. Some statistical uncertainty may exist as to where the imported beef would come from, but Tammany is not statistical, and its committee very properly leaves to such as have a taste for figures the solution of the problem. Ex-Sagamore Nagle might have helped them, as he is a great statistician; but really it was not worth while to incumber the report with tedious details.

"To repeal the duty on meats is eminently proper and desirable, but the reason for so doing is not that it would afford any relief to the momentary situation. It is a useless duty, yielding no revenue and valueless even for the vicious purpose of protection."

Meanwhile the query as to whether there is really a beef trust is receiving continued attention. The Attorney-General has directed two of his assistants to look into the matter, and says:

"From their reports, I am satisfied that sufficient evidence is in hand upon which bills in equity for an injunction can be framed to restrain the combination mentioned from further proceeding under their agreements, which clearly appear to be in restraint of interstate trade. I have, therefore, in compliance with the law that provides: 'It shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States in their respective districts, on the direction of the Attorney General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain violations of this act,' directed the district attorney at Chicago to prepare a bill for an injunction against the corporations and persons who are parties to the combination mentioned, to be filed in the United States circuit court for the northern district of Illinois."

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SUGAR TRUST AND SUGAR TARIFF.

IT will not be a bad idea, while relieving the people of Cuba with reciprocity, to relieve the people of this country with a cut in the sugar tariff that will bring down the retail price—such is the view a considerable number of newspapers are expressing in their comment on the Cuban reciprocity bill and the Morris amendment, now before the Senate. The Morris amendment provides for the abolition of the differential tariff on refined sugar, and its presence on the bill is due to a combination of Democratic and beet-sugar Republican voters, not one of whom, many papers believe, really expect that it will become law. The Democrats, it is pretty generally thought, voted for it to put the Republican party in a dilemma, and the "beet Republicans" voted for it in the idea that it would kill the reciprocity bill. But the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the Buffalo *Express*, and a number of other Republican papers, especially those in the West, are urging the Senate to indorse the cut in the sugar tariff. The people "have paid tribute to the sugar trust a long time," says the Des Moines *News*, "and will be immensely pleased to have the Senate pass the Morris amendment." The Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.) says:

"The Senate will be wise if it quietly accepts the house bill, only amending it to increase the reduction of the sugar duty so as to give Cuba not less than 33⅓ per cent. off regular duties, and 50 per cent., if its liberality can be stretched that far, for 50 per cent. might do some good. To wrangle over yielding anything and resisting any reduction in the height of the tariff wall is not very creditable to the statesmen so contending. They take no thought whatever of the absolute equivalent we shall get in Cuban trade. Instead of limiting the arrangement with Cuba so that it will expire in December, 1903, it should stand for at least five years."

"The American people would rejoice," declares the Chicago *News* (Ind.), "if the sugar refiners' trust incidentally were deprived of the power to secure extortionate profits from the American consumer," and the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) says that "if Congress were to do nothing else than to order the sugar trust to the rear, it would live in the memory of all men forever." The Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind. Rep.) says that such a result "is what the people have been longing for and praying for, but scarcely hoping for," and adds:

"There is no need to waste any sympathy on the sugar trust. It possesses all the facilities, processes, and machinery to refine sugar cheaper than it can be done anywhere else on earth. It has never paid a cent higher wages because of the differential of 1 cent a pound in its favor, but has simply divided the $6,000,000 or $8,000,000 premium among its promoters. Moreover, the 20 per cent. reduction on the duty on raw sugar from Cuba will give it just so much advantage over the European refiner, while the 95-100th of a cent a pound duty that remains on refined sugar would seem to be ample to protect the sugar producing and refining industry in the United States.

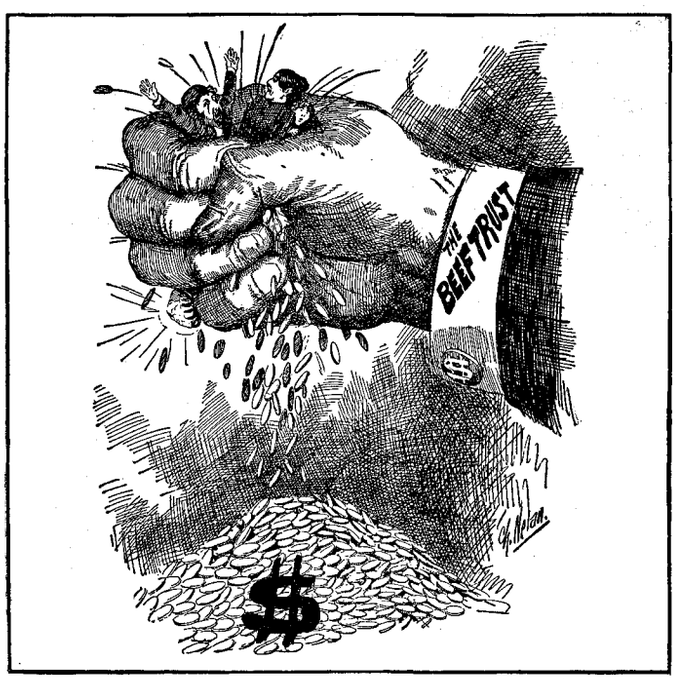
"Viewed from an impartial economic point of view, irrespective of its effect on politics and political parties, the House reciprocity bill should be entirely satisfactory to the American people, who may be forgiven if they rather enjoy the spectacle of the beet combine hoist by its own petard while assisting in squeezing $6,000,000 to $8,000,000 out of the coffers of the sugar trust into the coffee-cups of the republic.

"The Senate should complete the good work begun by the House."

But even if we are to have tariff revision along anti-trust lines, the place to begin the movement is not by an amendment to a Cuban reciprocity bill, so a good many papers think. "The wise thing for the Senate to do," in the opinion of the Boston *Journal* (Rep.), "is to prepare and bring forward a reciprocity proposition of its own, starting from the beginning and granting Cuba a concession of more than a meager 20 per cent. This will have the support of a very great and earnest public sentiment. It will be a clear-cut, intelligible measure." So, too, thinks the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.); and the New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.) says:

"To abolish the differential on refined sugar from all sources would undoubtedly do harm to our refining interests, and would hurt the beet-sugar producers most, especially if, as is claimed, the countervailing duty upon bounty-fed foreign sugar would go with it, while it would add somewhat to the relief of the Cuban planters by enabling them to send a higher grade of sugar to our markets. But it is not worth while now to discuss this aspect of the matter, because it is simply a tariff question relating to our general policy, and is not germane to the purpose of the measure that has passed the House. It is the plain duty of the Senate to rectify the mistake that has been made in that body by shaping the bill for the accomplishment of its legitimate purpose of Cuban relief, from which it has been perverted by a small minority of Republicans playing into the hands of the Democrats, whose chief desire is to disturb the whole tariff situation."

The New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.) and *Times-Democrat*



DESIGN FOR NEW BEEF EXTRACT LABEL.
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

IT HITS BOTH WAYS.
—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

TWO TRUSTS IN CARTOON.

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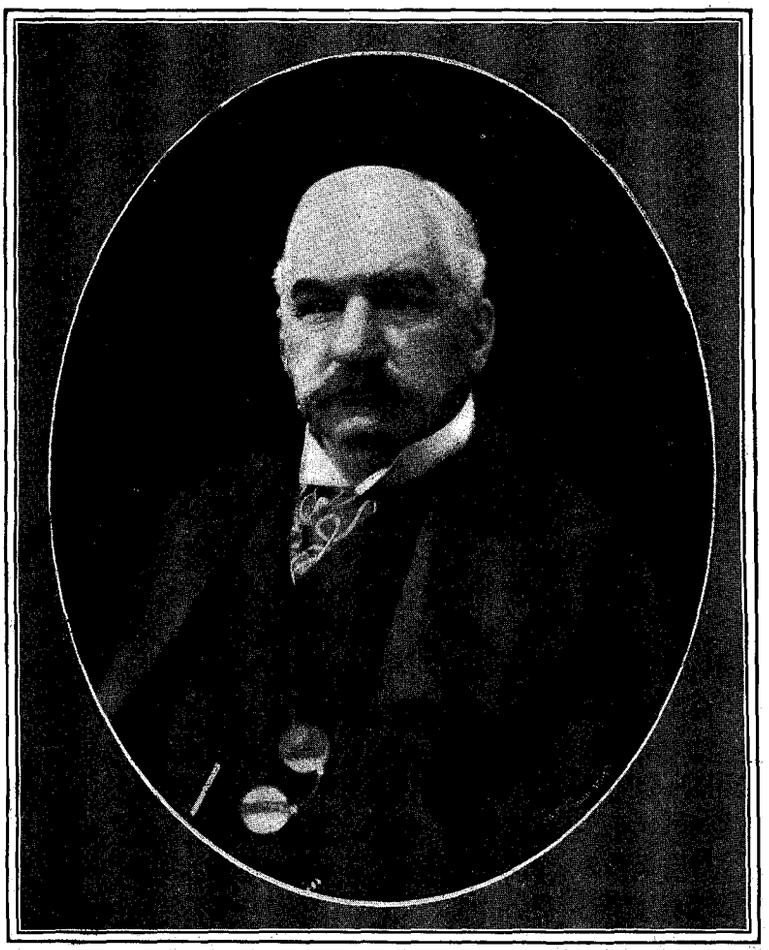
(Dem.), devoted to the cane-sugar interests of Louisiana, are firm in the hope and belief that the addition of the amendment has killed the reciprocity movement. The latter paper says: "Cuban reciprocity has run its course. It has been beaten because it deserved to be beaten. Conceived in madness and nursed in hypocrisy, it was but natural that it would meet with an unhappy end. Its passing will awaken lamentations only among stockholders in the sugar trust and stock-jobbers in Cuba."

EFFECT OF THE STEAMSHIP TRUST ON THE SUBSIDY ENTERPRISE.

EITHER the new steamship consolidation destroys the last argument for the subsidy bill now before Congress, or it supplies the very best reason why it should be passed—it all depends upon which class of newspapers one credits. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) points out that the new combination does not increase the number of ships flying the stars and stripes by a single vessel, hence the need of such a measure as the subsidy bill to increase the American merchant marine is as urgent as ever. The trust fleet itself, managed by American capitalists, will sail mostly under foreign flags, and can be turned against us in war time, says the New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.), a situation which it declares "unendurable," and one which "can not be permitted to continue." The ship-owners, inside the trust and out of it, adds the same paper, should therefore be encouraged by government aid to construct ships "under American control and subject to American jurisdiction, which will give us a carrying trade that will make our commerce safe in time of war as well as of peace." The Brooklyn *Times* would use the subsidy measure as a weapon to fight the new "combine." It says:



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JOHN PIERPONT MORGAN.

"If the people of the United States are alive to their own interests, the consummation of this great international trust should create a strong popular demand for the speedy enactment of the shipping subsidy bill. The formation of this stupendous trust makes it more difficult than it ever was before to establish competing American lines of steamships. . . . The only way in which competition can be fostered and made effective is by the enactment of such a measure as the Frye bill, amended so as to provide that any line receiving a subsidy from the Government of the United States shall forfeit such subsidy if it enters into any combination or traffic arrangement with competing lines. If the enactment of such a measure was expedient and desirable before, it becomes absolutely necessary now, if the commerce of the world is not to be held at the mercy of this gigantic combination. It is not now merely a matter of pride and of sound policy that the maritime interests of the United States should be protected and promoted; it is now a matter that concerns directly the most vital interests of the whole American people and of American commerce."

But the new trust includes the International Navigation Company, and the favorite argument against the bill has been all along that that company would get a large slice of the subsidy. Under the new arrangement the subsidy on the steamers of the International Navigation Company would go into the trust treasury and benefit all the shareholders, so that "some of the money thus taken from our people," in the opinion of the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), "would go to foreign stockholders of the trust." But the idea that money from the national Treasury should be paid to a trust at all is thought so objectionable by many papers that the formation of the trust is regarded by the Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.) as "a finishing touch for the obsequies of the subsidy bill." And the Philadelphia *Times* (Ind.) says: "What little chance there was for this ill-starred bill seems now to have disappeared. The American people will never agree that public money shall be donated to a trust. A business which is profitable enough to be made the subject of a stock-jobbing operation by Mr. Morgan is a grotesque candidate for subsidies." So, too, think the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.), the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.), the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), and many other papers. The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) declares: "The proper sequel to the proclamation of the transatlantic freight combine will be the immediate rejection by the House of Representatives of the Senate ship-subsidy bill. Deferring action on it will not do. Alleged 'shelving it' will not do. It can not be locked up in a closet unseen and unheard of until after the fall election, to be decapitated then, perhaps. The day of execution should be now, and the House of Representatives should be the executioner."

Woman's View of "One Man, One Vote."—While the American daily papers are sympathizing with the poor Belgian workingman who does not get his full share of the suffrage, *The Woman's Journal* (Boston) rises to remark that there are others. It (or she) says:

"Belgium is on the verge of civil war over the question of 'one man, one vote.' At present, one man is often allowed to cast

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several votes, in virtue of various qualifications, with the result that a minority of the men elect a majority of the legislature, as in Connecticut. In Alabama and Virginia, election officers are perjuring themselves in order to admit ignorant white men to the ballot-box while excluding ignorant negroes. *The Outlook* and other Northern papers denounce the injustice that is being done in the South, and declare that the ballot should follow 'the line of good citizenship, not the line of race'; yet they believe that the ballot should follow not the line of good citizenship, but the line of sex. Alabama and Virginia are indignant with Connecticut, and the men of the country towns in Connecticut are indignant with the Clericals of Belgium. Meanwhile women at the North and the South, in Belgium and in Connecticut, have good reason to feel a mixture of amusement and wrath at the way in which the just claim of women to the ballot is ignored by many of the men who are most clamorous in regard to the 'sacred right of suffrage' for their own sex.

"'Millions of throats will bawl for civil rights,
No woman named.'

"But the women's turn will come."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS A PARTY LEADER.

WHEN Mr. Roosevelt became President, there was considerable speculation as to his qualifications as a party leader. Now, looking over his record thus far, the editor of *The World's Work* concludes that he is a better leader than some of the veteran organization managers, and that the present conditions point to his nomination and election in the next Presidential campaign. Says *The World's Work*:

"Mr. Roosevelt stands for the best tendencies of his party—for reciprocity, for instance, against stupidity; for justice and humanity to Cuba as against the very madness of special protection; for civil-service reform; for merit and efficiency in the army and the navy as against favoritism and bureaucracy; for the enforcement of the laws (the Sherman anti-trust law, for instance); and most of all for vigor and courage in the public service.

"The President gives promise of winning great popularity on his own account by reason of the very party difficulties that he is encountering. For there is a likelihood of a struggle sooner or later between him and the great corporate interests that have found the atmosphere of the Senate and of the Republican party in general an acquiescent and balmy air. Deep-seated in Mr. Roosevelt's mind is the feeling that fair play is as desirable when great interests come into the game as when the players are little men and the stakes are small. He insisted while he was governor of New York that public franchises should not escape taxation. Certain great interests preferred that he should not be governor again. Therefore by an unexpected turn of fate he became President. He still keeps the feeling that great interests should have no favors that plain men may not have. He said this in one form in an address at Minneapolis, that has been much quoted. He said it in another form when he wrote in his message a noteworthy paragraph about the desirability of publicity about corporations that do an interstate business; and he ordered suit to be brought to test the legality of the Northern Securities Company under the anti-trust law."

We are further informed by the same writer that the President has never shown the least ill-feeling toward either the large or small corporations; but that he has been against the tendency of these large corporations to claim the privilege just as they please simply because they are large corporations.

Most public men, we are told, have either purposely or unconsciously helped these great industrial combinations to secure special privileges because they did not see a clear opportunity to stop them, while other men, like the late Governor Altgeld, have been violently hostile on general principles. To quote further:

"Now, apart from engaging qualities which make him [the President] a good leader (witness his dexterous management of the Cuban case in Congress), and which make him an admirable Executive (witness his management of Germany in South America, whereby a prince of the royal Prussian house came to the United States on a friendly visit instead of German gunboats going to Venezuela on a hostile errand)—apart from his qualities as Executive and party leader, Mr. Roosevelt has a profound love of fair play, in great matters and in small, which gives promise of a struggle for mastery between him and the great interests which have found in his party a deferential hospitality. He, too, is hospitable, as he ought to be; but the bigness of the giant does not, in Mr. Roosevelt's mind, entitle him to more than a giant's share of room. . . . . .

"In every executive post that he has held he has fearlessly executed laws that easy-going executives had allowed to remain as a dead letter. On the other hand, the virtues of the old Republican managers are negative. The outcome of such a difference of temperament will not only increase the personal popularity of the President, but it will greatly strengthen the party. The moral danger of the party, when it appeals to the conscience of the people, is that it will be regarded as the party of special privileges. The patriotism of the people and their progressive mood bind them to the party, as well as their practical sense and their

TRYING ON SOME SPRING BONNETS.
—*The Ohio State Journal, Columbus.*

WANTED—A RELIABLE PLACE TO SETTLE; ONE THAT WILL NOT CAVE IN.
—*The Pittsburg Gazette.*

SNAP-SHOTS OF MISS DEMOCRACY.

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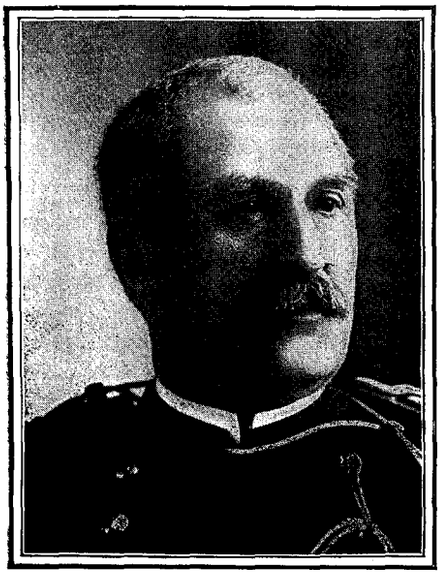

GEN. GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commanding the Mindanao Expedition.

GEN. ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Commanding the Army in the Philippines.

MAJOR L. W. T. WALLER,
Acquitted of responsibility for alleged atrocities in Samar.

PHILIPPINE OFFICERS UNDER CRITICISM.

fondness of having things brought to pass. The eternal rôle of the critic and of the complainer which the Democratic party has too often taken in recent years is tiresome to the active American temperament. But the quality that may always be reckoned on in the American people as a stronger force than their allegiance to any party is their love of fair play.

"It seems likely, then, to come to pass that the temperamental difference between Mr. Roosevelt and the old managers of his party and the beneficiaries of special privileges will bring to the party under his leadership the one quality that it stands most in need of. And if the party do not gracefully accept his leadership, so much the worse for it."

HOSTILITIES IN MINDANAO.

THE armed collision between American troops and the Moros in the island of Mindanao last week aroused the apprehension that we might have a new war on our hands in the Philippines just as the old one is supposed to be dying out. Two Moros, it appears, killed one American soldier and wounded another. The American commander demanded that the native chiefs surrender the murderers, but the chiefs refused or neglected to do so, and an armed force started after them. The Moro villages ran up their war flags, a native force was quickly gathered, and a small battle was fought, resulting in the rout of the natives, who lost seven men. When this was reported to Washington the President cabled General Chaffee to stop the expedition, which is under the command of General George W. Davis; but General Chaffee replied that to withdraw all the American forces would ruin our prestige, and to withdraw part of them would be dangerous, so the President told him to use his own judgment. What the result will be is awaited with considerable interest. General Chaffee expresses the hope that a general war will be avoided.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) says of the Moros:

"Mindanao is the largest island in the Philippines except Luzon, being far larger than any of the others. Its inhabitants are principally Mohammedans, and have the Mohammedan belief that death in battle insures them a happy eternity, so that they are most formidable fighters. General Chaffee estimates that their army can muster 20,000 men, of whom 600 are armed with rifles and the rest with spears and bolos, both terrible weapons at close range which the Philippine jungles enable their owners to secure. If we have to conduct a new campaign for the subjugation of Mindanao, the end of the war is not yet in sight."

A number of papers, such as the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.), and the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.) favor a strong policy that will compel submission. The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind.), too, says:

"The Moros of Mindanao, without seeming cause and undoubtedly for no other reason than the promptings of religious narrowness and hatred, have arisen against the representatives of this nation who were engaged in peaceful surveys of their country, prosecuted with the sole idea of gaining knowledge of its geography, resources, and people, and of establishing closer and more friendly relations with men whose products we may want and who need our help to raise them in the social, mental, and industrial scale and lift them to a better competence. . . . .

"We can not recede from the position we have taken in the Philippines. We may better welcome a war that gives us an opportunity to overthrow slavery among the Moros, to punish murder and treachery. These people have carried matters with too high a hand. If they are longing for fight they shall have it,

UNCLE SAM: "This isn't my trade, but if you think you can't get along without it, I guess I can fix you." —*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

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and in such measure as will satisfy them for years to come. There need be no tears of sentiment in this matter. A fight is on between ignorance and enlightenment; between savagery and civilization. The religious aspect is not significant. We shall make the Philippines safe, and if the safety of the wise costs the lives of robbers and barbarians, so be it."

The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), however, recommends that the Moros be let alone. The anti-expansionist papers also advocate that policy. Thus the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says:

"The mere fact that President Roosevelt countermanded the punitive expedition shows that we have learned something in our three bitter years of schooling in the Philippines. We are not so terribly anxious now to uphold our prestige in the archipelago, if it means a needless and bloody war. If such orders had been issued to Otis as have now been sent to Chaffee—tho so unfortunately late—there would have been no war in Luzon. . . . It is something to have had the Administration commit itself to the doctrine that our best policy in Mindanao is 'hands off.' The Moros may not govern themselves in all respects as we should like, but they can at least run their own government better than we can do it for them. To interfere is bad both for them and for us. If that maxim were only to be consistently applied throughout the whole archipelago, it would save both us and the natives a world of trouble, and would solve our Philippine problem. We shall have to come to it, in the end, in Luzon and Panay as well as in Mindanao. We are gradually but surely learning the truth of the principle which Cobden laid down in respect to India: 'Its people will prefer to be ruled badly—*according to our notions*—by its own color, kith and kin, than to submit to the humiliation of being better governed by a succession of transient intruders from the antipodes.'"

THE POOR MAN'S CHANCE IN THE WEST.

THE West is no place for poor settlers, according to Daniel McDonald, president of the Western Labor Union, who avers that the railroad advertisements that say it is "are false and misleading in character, and nothing less than criminal in their effect." Mr. McDonald is sending out a circular letter to the newspapers declaring that "if the plain truth were known, there would be no incentive for settlers, homeseekers, or working people to come West to improve their conditions"; and this letter is stirring up some comment out in that part of the country. Says Mr. McDonald:

"There is not a desirable tract of untaken land in the Northwest that will not require hundreds, and in most cases thousands, of dollars to make it productive. The statement that the Northwest is a boundless tract of rich, productive, and fruitful land open for settlement, and only awaiting the magic touch of the poverty-stricken farmer from the East to make it yield forth in abundance all the best products of the farm, is just as false as it is well-sounding. If the railroad officials who make these statements, and advertise them, were given their just deserts, they would be considered as criminals and treated as such. Their advertisements will bring years of hardship, privation, and suffering to those who accept them as truth, and who come West in the expectation of securing homes or employment.

"We have no desire to give a setback to the development of our country's resources. These resources are limitless,—to men of capital. But to the farmer without means, and the laboring man, there is not the slightest inducement to come West.

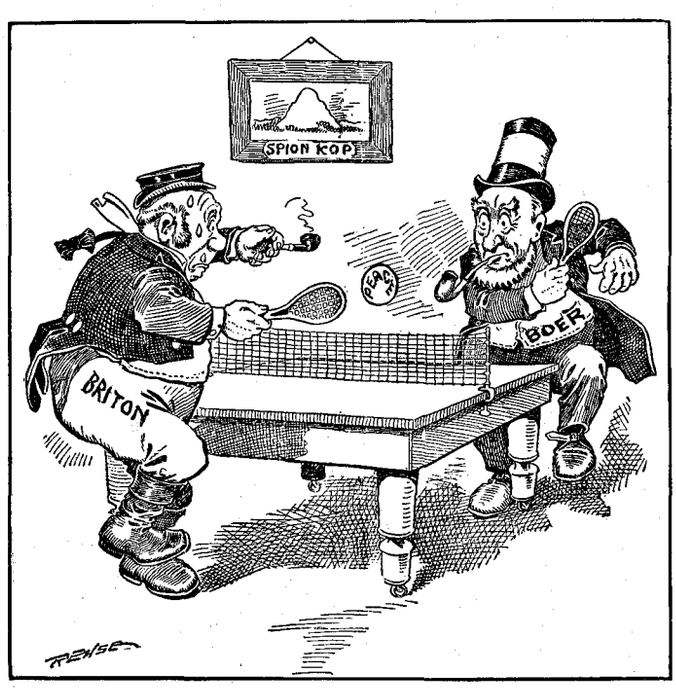
"In Butte, in the Cripple Creek district, in the Cœur d'Alenes, in British Columbia, on the Pacific coast, and in the agricultural communities everywhere in the West, there are hundreds and thousands of idle men. If the West afforded such exceptional opportunities to homeseekers, settlers, and workingmen, these able-bodied and industrious people would not be found in hundreds and thousands begging for a chance to earn a mere living."

The Cripple Creek *Press* indorses Mr. McDonald's statements, and says that he tells "the actual conditions." The same paper continues:

"It is to be regretted that conditions are not otherwise. It is a deplorable state of affairs when all who wish can not obtain work at living wages, but there is no sense and no humanity in the circulars to which President McDonald alludes in his letter. Laboring men of the West are not selfish in this matter, nor do they wish to appear as denying to any one the opportunity for securing profitable employment. It is to prevent suffering and hardship on the part of those who may be misled by erroneous statements as much as for their own protection that the unions of the West and Northwest make known the true condition of the labor market."

So, too, thinks the Wallace (Idaho) *Tribune*, which observes:

"The circular of the Western Labor Union contains very much truth. Eastern people are often induced to avail themselves of



PING-PONG.
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

WHICH PIPE?
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS IN CARICATURE.

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excursion rates to the West by representations which lead them to believe that they can pick up gold nuggets everywhere, that labor is in great demand, and that a great empire of rich agricultural land is free for the taking. No such conditions prevail in the West. There are already more laborers and mechanics here than can find employment. Good land is not on the homestead list, and business enterprises and professional pursuits are fully up to the demand."

Other Western papers, however, take quite a different view of it. The Great Falls (Mont.), *Tribune* while admitting that "there is no great opportunity for any large number" of "those who work for day's wages," yet maintains that the outlook for farmers with small means is excellent, and declares that "when Mr. McDonald states that there is no opportunity for settlers who wish to develop the lands of these Western States, he states what is absurdly false, and the statement can be excused only on the ground of ignorance of the real conditions." The Denver *Republican* rebukes the Western Labor Union rather sharply. It says:

"The Western Labor Union could be engaged in better business than that of sending out a circular from its headquarters in Butte, Mont., advising laboring men and others of small means to remain away from this country. This circular represents that to men of capital the resources of the country are limitless, but that to 'the farmer without means and the laboring man there is not the slightest inducement to come West.'

"There may be some localities where there is little need of laboring men, but that the circular in question is a gross misrepresentation is seen in the declaration that 'in the agricultural communities everywhere in the West there are hundreds and thousands of idle men.' This statement is untrue, and every well-informed man in Colorado knows that, as far as this State is concerned, it is untrue.

"The eagerness of the Western Labor Union to keep out competition in the labor market should not make it misrepresent the West and throw obstacles in the way of its development. It would be well for the laboring men who care for the growth, improvement, and development of the country where they have established their homes to take steps to discipline the Western Labor Union unless it can show that it is not responsible for the circular sent out from Butte.

"Whatever Butte may want, the people of Colorado wish thousands of new settlers to enter this State and make their homes here. Our people, whether laboring men or capitalists, know that there is room for thousands of farmers to settle upon and cultivate the irrigable lands of our valleys. Let the agricultural population increase, and there will be an increased demand for labor. Men are in poor business when they make war upon the country in which they live and do that which they know must retard its development. We do not believe the laboring men of Colorado as a class are in sympathy with this Butte movement."

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THE OTHER SIDE.

"Let us give thanks to the noble Meat Trust for putting up prices. The higher we come, the longer we live."
—*Puck, April 23.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WE never shall know now whether it was the lady or the tiger.—*The Boston Transcript.*

PALMA has arrived in Cuba and finds it quite an interesting place.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE David B. Hill boom has probably gotten used to being launched by this time.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

LANDING OF THE PRINCES.
What we may expect this summer.
—*Harper's Weekly.*

SANTOS-DUMONT might arouse more interest in his aeronautics by starting a fly-paper.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

LITTLE drops of water, little grains of sand, make up Morgan's ocean, also Morgan's land.—*The Baltimore American.*

THE "water-cure" practise will at least tend to keep the American hobo out of the Philippines.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

In aqua veritas is the modification of a Latin proverb which seems to have been adopted by many officers in the Philippines.—*The Baltimore Herald.*

ANDREW CARNEGIE says wealth does not bring happiness or satisfaction. There's nothing left for Andrew to try but heaven.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

TWO Danish expeditions are being fitted out to explore Greenland—perhaps for the purpose of discovering how to sell it to the United States.—*The Chicago News.*

"DON'T you think that a public office is a public trust?" "Well, yes, in the sense that a trust is a combination of men organized for profit, I do."—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

A HINT is given by Estrada Palma that he wants only one term as president of Cuba. However, he may change his mind after seeing the country.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THE Democratic problem: "What shall we do with our ex-Presidential candidates?" has been solved. The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky is advertised "for rent."—*The New York Mail and Express.*

PROFESSIONAL burglars entered the home of Dr. Quackling some time last night and broke open the doctor's steel safe, securing a fine soup-bone that the doctor valued highly.—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE HUMANITARIAN NOVEL.

M. ANDRÉ LE BRETON, a French critic, writes in a recent issue of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris) on the humanitarian motive in fiction, selecting as the basis for his critique two of the greatest humanitarian novels of modern times, Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables" and Tolstoy's "Resurrection." Both novels are, in a peculiar sense, the products of social idealism. They are dominated by "a passion for a more just and beautiful social order"; they assume that "the present order is radically unjust, favoring the few and crushing down the many." That Tolstoy himself recognizes the affinity between his own purpose and Victor Hugo's is shown by his statement in "What is Art?" that he regards "Les Misérables" as the most beautiful literary creation of the nineteenth century. "What, indeed, is there in 'Resurrection,'" asks M. Le Breton, "that we do not find in 'Les Misérables'? A fallen creature who rises; paupers, convicts, prostitutes, all the riff-raff and all the victims of social life assembled in one vast picture; hard-hearted bourgeois, light-hearted judges; avowed revolutionists who attempt to set the world right and who die at the task; hospital and prison scenes; and, more than all that, passing through these frightful or heartrending visions, a great breath of fraternal love and compassion,—such are, in substance, the two books, and the title of one belongs equally to the other." The writer continues:

"Begun in 1846, 'Les Misérables' was not finished and published until the spring of 1862. It proceeds from the same inspiration as 'Melancholia' and 'Les Pauvres Gens,' published a few years before—inspiration that I can not better define than by an expression borrowed from M. de Vogué, used by him in his admirable studies upon the Russian novel, and call it 'la pitié sociale.' . . . . . .

"Where shall we seek the equivalent of 'Les Misérables'? In the works of English novelists? We could do so. They felt and expressed emotions analogous to those which overflowed from the heart of Hugo, and at about the same time. The book of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, which had such great success and so happily contributed to the abolition of slavery in America, appeared in 1852. 'Adam Bede' and 'Silas Marner,' by George Eliot, date, the first from 1858, the second, 1861. Among the novels of Dickens there is scarcely one in which is not tenderly pleaded the cause of the humble. . . . . .

"But this breath, this sentiment that I am trying to analyze, this humanitarianism which is the soul of 'Les Misérables,' is it not equally the soul of the Russian novel? Of all the people of Europe there are none to-day more profoundly Christian than the Russian; and as for the democratic spirit, it was strong enough with them, in the nineteenth century, to provoke the event that certain thinkers have not feared to liken almost to the French revolution: I refer to the emancipation of the serfs."

Nevertheless, admits the critic, the art of the two masters is quite different, and no less great is the difference between their general views of life and society. "The emotion inspired in us by the great scenes of 'Les Misérables' is that experienced by us at the theater when the play represented is by Shakespeare or Corneille. The emotion aroused in us by the narratives of Tolstoy is that which we feel before the spectacles of life, in the presence of real suffering, at the death of some one whom we love." But, he asks:

"What matters it, after all, that their ideas differ if they are animated by the same desire for justice and the same pity? What matters it if their art be realism or romanticism, if they both know how to touch hearts? What matters it, in a word, what separates them, if they are united by the highest inspiration of their genius?"

For twenty years, continues the writer, the works of Tolstoy have but continued the spirit of "Les Misérables." The grand figure of Myriel, who symbolizes, in all its gentleness and sublimity, the evangelical morality, does not, with Tolstoy, wear the priest's gown, but is a poor muzhik whom suffering has taught to understand and practise the great law of love and pardon. It was Karataief in "War and Peace"; it was Akim in the "Power of Darkness"; in "Resurrection," it is the old workman who sits on the jury with Nekludov, and who says, refusing to condemn any of the accused: "We, ourselves, are not saints!" There is nothing more beautiful in any language, declares M. Le Breton, than the words of Myriel to Valjean:

"Driven from door to door, hooted by the children, barked at by the dogs, as tragical in his wanderings as Œdipe or King Lear, Valjean finally, panting and defiant, entered the humble dwelling of Myriel. He called himself by name; he showed his passport of freed convict, that passport which served, he said, 'to cause him to be driven, hunted, from wherever he went.' But, instead of driving him away, instead of crying as had the others and as he had expected: 'Get out, dog!' Myriel seated him at his table and gently said to him:

"'You need not tell me who you are. This is not my house, it is the house of Jesus Christ. This door does not ask of the one who enters whether he has a name, but whether he has a grief.

M. G. CUNNIFF, Literary Editor. ARTHUR GOODRICH. Managing Editor. WALTER H. PAGE, Editor-in-Chief.

EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.—VII. THE WORLD'S WORK.

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You suffer; you are hungry and thirsty; be welcome. And do not thank me, do not say that I receive you at my house. No one is here at home except he who is in need of an asylum. I say to you, to you who pass: you are at home more than I am. All that is here is yours. What need have I to know your name? Besides, before telling me, I already know it.'

"The man opened his eyes in astonishment:

"'Truly? You know my name?'

"'Yes,' replied the bishop, 'you are called my brother.'" . . . .

"How not acknowledge after this," concludes M. Le Breton, "that in spite of race and temperament two writers in whose writings are to be found so much beauty, in whose writings the sentiment of human brotherhood rises, according to the formula of 'What is Art' to the height of a religious sentiment, are two writers of the same family? Hugo and Tolstoy have again brought into literature the sublime, which had not appeared there since Corneille; they have brought it back and they have renewed it. The sublime of Corneille was that of stoic virtue; it resided in the proudest affirmation of the will and the personality. With them the sublime is that of Christian virtue; it resides in the effacement of ego, in the sacrifice and the absolute giving of oneself to others, in the perfect love of all the unfortunate and the guilty."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MILITARISM AS A SUBJECT FOR SATIRE.

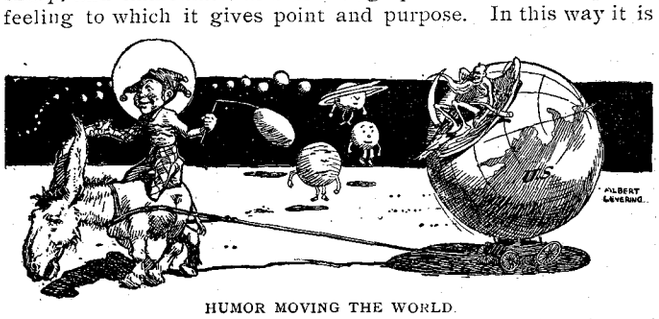
EVER since the days of "Don Quixote," "Hudibras," and "Baron Munchausen"—and probably for long before that time—the soldier has been the butt of the satirist. In our own generation, two of the greatest of American humorists, "Mark Twain" and "Mr. Dooley," have taken keen delight in laying bare the humorous side of militarism. Ernest Crosby's new book, "Captain Jinks, Hero," entitles that writer also to a place among the satirists of war. "Captain Jinks" is a farcical portrayal of the ridiculous aspects of military life as viewed by a radical, and it draws a most amusing parallel between soldiery and savagery. In the words of the St. Louis *Mirror* (April 5):

"It riddles the army fake and the hero pose most unmercifully and successfully. It shows the barbarity, the nincompoopery, the uproarious absurdity of the extreme military ideal. It illuminates, from the author's standpoint, the hypocrisy of this country's protestations as to Cuba, the Philippines, and China. It sticks close to what anti-imperialists regard as established fact, and it marshals those facts with an effectiveness that is positively brilliant. The whole ridiculous military and naval tradition of honor and distorted ideals is ruthlessly, and yet with much humor, shown up. The bogus nature of glory in these days is portrayed with only too much truth. Even the man who cries *laissez faire* as to the *status quo* is compelled to admit the power of Mr. Crosby's comic version of our war with Spain and its consequences. The great war fake has to be admitted by any candid reader of these pages."

The Springfield *Republican* (March 30) is led to an inquiry as to how far satire of this kind accomplishes the ends for which it is called into existence. It says:

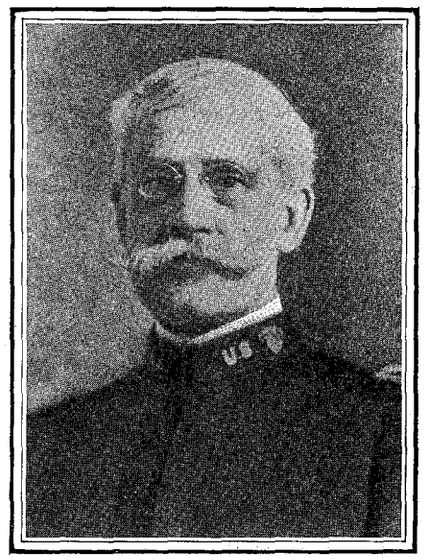
"The value of satire as an instrument of reform depends on circumstances. As a rule, satire has only had effect when brief, sharp, and immediate, and breaking upon a condition of public feeling to which it gives point and purpose. In this way it is that caricature has had its chief triumphs, as in the memorable case of Thomas Nast's pictures of the Tweed ring. But caricature is seldom the same thing as satire—when Gilray drew 'the bottomless Pitt,' the caricature was wickedly clever, but it was, for all that, a mere insult. Satire has had its place in literature in all ages, and yet its principal time and field has been in rotting civilizations, as when Juvenal and Persius set forth the Roman decadence; and at such times it served no purpose except to furnish to future ages the gross record of the vices it could not check or even affect. Satire is indeed largely the weapon of helpless protestation, in its broader reaches; in criticism of manners and current tendencies, especially in personal attack, it has added brilliancy to many a period, as Dryden and Churchill and Pope have shown. If the measures of its effects could be taken, it is not likely that it could be reckoned high among the forces of the world for reform. And yet satire will continue to be a noteworthy exercise of human convictions at times when ardent or cynical souls can not keep silence, and are too impatient for the sober certainty of reasoning. That it contributes something to changes in public opinion is sure, for no human effort falls utterly fruitless. . . . . .

"In a time when men supposed to have character succumb and conform to the commercialism and militarism rampant in our politics and policies, a voice like Mr. Crosby's, even tho unequal, is to be welcomed, as a sign that the prophets have not died out from Israel."



HUMOR MOVING THE WORLD.
—*Success* (New York).

Col. Charles W. Larned, a professor at West Point Academy, in a striking paper on "The Modern Soldier" in *The International Monthly* (April), lays great stress on the absurdities of latter-day warfare. He says:



COL. CHARLES W. LARNED.

"The grim genius of the Boer war has scratched a plain, if somewhat ragged, line between the centuries, and marked the limit of romantic war—the boundary of the kingdom of the iridescent Mars and of picturesque slaughter. Feathers and paint as attributes of the soldier are the stage properties of the centuries behind us, and are becoming as absurd as the gongs and hobgoblins of the Chinese military establishment, for they were, together with the appetite for war, our inheritance from the savage, and while we have not altogether outgrown the latter, we are beginning to appreciate the grotesqueness of war paint and spangles as its livery. Alas for the cuirassier, the uhlan, the hussar, the grenadier of red, of white, and of blue, with incredible head-gear! their splendor has set with the sun of romance, and the glory of them will depart with the day of absolutism. Their passing began with the development of the American soldier of the frontier, was hastened by our Civil War, and is now being consummated by the alert, practical Yankee as he appeared at Santiago and in the Orient, and the uncouth, mobile, sharp-shooting Boer of the Veldt.

"War is somber, bitter, outrageous, even when unavoidable, and surely the effort to clothe its sinister body in feathers and tinsel, in rainbow hues and extravagant garments, is a grim irony never so absurd as in a day when the citizen covers himself with raiment of black and dun, and shies at color as if it bore the germs of the bubonic plague."

The evolution of military clothes, adds Colonel Larned, "is largely a psychic question, and their morphology ought to be written by a man of scientific mind with a sufficient sense of humor."

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WHAT ARE THE BEST FIFTY AMERICAN POEMS?

MR. FREDERIC LAWRENCE KNOWLES, the Boston poet and author, who complains that "no adequate history of American poetry has thus far appeared," and that Edmund Clarence Stedman's "American Anthology" is "monstrously unwieldy and ill-balanced," thinks that it would be a matter of gratification to many readers if we could have "an anthology which should contain not more than fifty or one hundred short poems, but all of these untinctured by the least suspicion of mediocrity." With this end in view, he submits the following list:

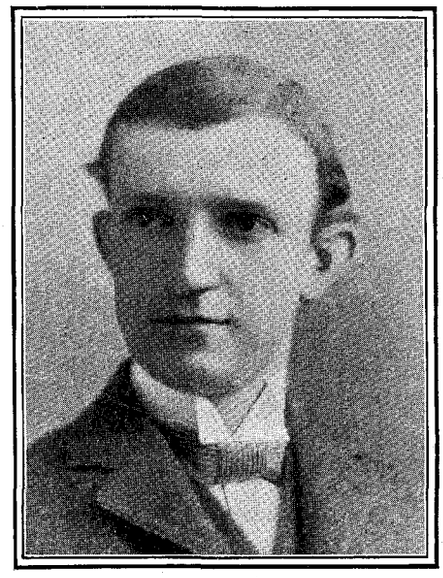
1. Thanatopsis.....W. C. Bryant
2. To a Waterfowl..... " "
3 Israfel.....E. A. Poe
4. To Helen..... " "
5. The City in the Sea..... " "
6. The Haunted Palace. ... " "
7. To One in Paradise..... " "
8. The Sleeper..... " "
9. Annabel Lee..... " "
10. The Raven..... " "
11. Divina Commedia, H. W. Longfellow
12 Nature..... " "
13. The Skeleton in Armour..... " "
14. The Discoverer of the North Cape..... " "
15. The Problem .....R. W. Emerson
16. Days..... " "
17. The Rhodora..... " "
18. Concord Hymn. .. " "
19. The Humble-Bee.. " "
20. Each and All..... " "
21. Skipper Ireson's Ride..... .....J. G. Whittier
22. Telling the Bees.... " "
23. In School Days..... " "
24. Ichabod..... " "
25. The Eternal Goodness ..... " "
26. My Playmate ..... " "
27. Hebe.....J. R. Lowell
28. She Came and Went.. " "
29. To the Dandelion..... " "
30. Auspex.....J. R. Lowell
31. The Courtin'..... " "
32. Peace. (Selection from Biglow Papers, second series, X; from "Under the yaller pines I house" to "A nation saved, a race delivered.") " "
33. The Chambered Nautilus .....O. W. Holmes
34. The Last Leaf..... " "
35. The Living Temple. " "
36. Old Ironsides..... " "
37. When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd.....W. Whitman
38. Out of the Cradle Endlessly Rocking " "
39. The Marshes of Glynn.. S. Lanier
40. Bedouin Song..... ....B. Taylor
41. Abraham Lincoln: An Ode.....R. H. Stoddard
42. Battle Hymn of the Republic.....Mrs. Howe
43. On a Bust of Dante.T. W. Parsons
44. The Venus of Milo.....E. R. Sill
45. Columbus..J. Miller (C. H. Miller)
46. Echo Song.....T. B. Aldrich
47. Sleep (sonnet)..... " "
48. Unguarded Gates... " "
49. Sesostris .....L. Mifflin
50. An Ode in Time of Hesitation.....W. V. Moody

Mr. Knowles, who prints his list in the Boston *Evening Transcript* (April 9) "with full knowledge that he may have very few supporters," proceeds, at some length, to justify his choice. If it be objected that too little prominence is given to Bryant, he replies that "Bryant, despite his great historical importance, has not anything approaching the literary value that many think." "Austere, elevated, chaste, sincere—he is all of this, but he is always cold, and his style is never brilliant enough to compensate for his chilliness." Edgar Allan Poe is awarded a more prominent place in this list than is accorded to any other poet because "his art is so extraordinary and the music of his verse so resistless and transcendent that his place is secure as the most brilliant lyrist, and, on the whole, as the most original poet America has yet produced." Longfellow's reputation "has gradually been declining since his death," but that of Whittier has "as steadily been growing." Mr. Knowles declares that "the man who wrote 'The Eternal Goodness' is already immortal," adding that "those remarkable stanzas constitute the highest word yet said on religious themes in America."

Emerson had "the loftiest flight of any of our poets," but "he was lame in one wing: there was no telling when he would drop to earth." Holmes was "perhaps the greatest writer of occasional verse that ever lived." Whitman is the only poet "who has had no reserves"; yet "by far the most of his work is wholesome." T. B. Aldrich "has produced probably the largest amount of finished metrical work of any man yet born in this country," and "if, added to his sense of music and color, he had the ethical earnestness and breadth of sympathy of Sill or Gilder, he would have made, one thinks, our foremost poet."

Mr. Knowles states that "the greatest feeling of dissatisfaction with this list belongs of necessity to the critic himself." He continues:

"There are so many other poems nearly or quite good enough to replace some of those included. For instance, the stirring 'Health' by Pinkney, and Longfellow's 'Weariness,' and 'Chamber Over the Gate,' and 'The Tide Rises, the Tide Falls,' Boker's 'Dirge for a Soldier,' and 'The Black Regiment,' James Aldrich's 'A Death Bed,' J. B. Brown's 'Thalatta,' Sill's 'Fool's Prayer,' Gilder's splendid Ode 'I am the spirit of the morning sea,' Markham's 'Man with the Hoe,' Bunner's 'Way to Arcady,' Emily Dickinson's 'Parting,' Helen Jackson's 'Coronation,' Parson's 'Paradisi Gloria,' Woodberry's 'The Secret' (not to mention his fine elegy), Thompson's 'High Tide at Gettysburg,' Hovey's 'Unmanifest Destiny,' Miss Guiney's 'In Leinster,' and 'The Kings,' Field's 'Little Boy Blue,' Mrs. Moulton's 'How Long?' 'The House of Death,' and many of her sonnets.



FREDERIC LAWRENCE KNOWLES.

"The names of a great many accomplished verse-writers must remain unmentioned. . . . To-day there is a host of young poets filling corners of our magazines with lyrics which would have made reputations for many of Bryant's contemporaries. There is Clinton Scollard, who never writes an unmusical line, and whose very fluency and grace are his snare. His verse is so smoothly filed at every point that it doesn't bite the memory. Then there is Gilder, one of the noblest, most spiritual of our poets since Lowell and Whittier, but lacking the natural song faculty of such men as Scollard or Carman. If the author of 'The New Day' had the easy tunefulness of his younger contemporaries, this highly accomplished man of letters, whose scholarly verse pleases the thoughtful and educated reader, would win also the general popular audience. As to Riley, who does gain a hearing from the larger audience, one feels that his fatal blunder is in persistently preferring a corrupt and illiterate jargon miscalled 'dialect,' for the English of Tennyson and Wordsworth. Burns's songs are written in a true dialect which not only the peasantry, but also folk of breeding and culture, have conversed, preached, sung, and made love in for centuries. But that a vulgar, rustic *patois* forms proper clothing for the most serious and jealous of the arts is at least open to question. No such blunder is made by Bliss Carman, perhaps the most famous of our poets born since 1860, but Carman, altho very nearly the most imaginative poet we have had since Poe, is handicapped by a kind of mystical obscurity joined with a wellnigh complete inability to condense. Carman is a born singer, but he is almost as unmoral as the author of 'The Raven,' and has really more music than message."

The New York *Sun* makes the following semi-humorous comment on Mr. Knowles's list:

"With the exception of Mr. Moody and Mr. Mifflin, and of the late Professor Sill, whose work is not widely known, all Mr. Knowles's favorites are old favorites. So the few persons who have been able to refrain from admiring their own verses long enough to become familiar with those of the best-known American poets, except Mr. Will Carleton, Mr. James Whitcomb Riley, and Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, have the material of an opinion as to the merits or faults of Mr. Knowles's catalog. We shall not attempt to criticize it ourselves, because poetry is apparently incapable of exact or universal definition. A means one thing

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by it; B means another; C something else. It is a waste of time to guess at the color of that chameleon. Furthermore, it is Mr. Knowles's privilege to pick his favorites. And when he says that 'one feels that Lowell might have rivaled Tennyson on his own ground, if he had devoted himself to art with the same consecrated zeal,' why, 'one feels' that here is a sturdy enthusiast. All that we need to say about his Fifty is that he has made a New England choice, altho with much liberality to Poe. The Whitmanians will bellow at the little space given to the god of their idolatry. The Lanierites, a growing sect, will also complain.

"Mr. Stedman is left in the cold, perhaps as a punishment for maintaining too large a storehouse of American verses. Probably such frivolous works as Mr. Harte's 'Plain Language from Truthful James' and Mr. Leland's 'Hans Breitmann's Party' are ashamed to show themselves in Boston."

LUCAS MALET'S NOVELS.

"SINCE Mrs. Humphry Ward published 'Robert Elsmere,' and Mr. Gladstone deemed it worthy of a serious refutation, probably no novel has aroused such general interest as 'The History of Sir Richard Calmady.'" This statement is made by Janet E. Hogarth, a writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (March), who follows it up with the remark that, even tho a prime minister has not reviewed the book, "lesser folk have discussed it with a fulness and frequency which may be thought to make further comment superfluous." For the most part, however, the book has been treated as tho it stood alone, regardless of the fact that "it is the seventh in a series of novels, all remarkable and all illustrating certain clearly defined tendencies." The writer urges a study of "The History of Sir Richard Calmady" in its relation to its predecessors, adding that "a comprehensive view of Lucas Malet's work affords so curious a natural history of the birth and growth of a taste for the abnormal, that it is, perhaps, worth while to trace its development in some detail." She continues:

MRS. MARY ST. LEGER HARRISON ("LUCAS MALET").
Courtesy of *The Outlook*.

"It is now eighteen years ago since she published her first novel, 'Mrs. Lorimer.' That was closely followed by 'Colonel Enderby's Wife.' A year or two later came 'A Counsel of Perfection,' and, in 1891, after an interval, 'The Wages of Sin.' Then a gap of five years, followed by 'The Carissima,' and four years later by 'The Gateless Barrier.' Finally, in 1901, comes 'The History of Sir Richard Calmady.' Clearly she does not work quickly, or she may not choose to give the world anything immature or unfinished, for the books afford conclusive evidence that they have not been published in order of conception. Some of the personages of 'Sir Richard Calmady' are incidentally alluded to both in 'A Counsel of Perfection' and in 'The Wages of Sin,' and in such a way as to leave no doubt that the latest novel was then in substance complete. Yet 'A Counsel of Perfection' was published as long ago as 1888. Even without such an indication one might have divined that the mind which could conceive 'Sir Richard Calmady' was not making its first tentative entrance into the sphere of the abnormal. Indeed, both the preceding books had dealt definitely with the supernatural, and 'The Carissima' explicitly announced itself as 'a modern grotesque.' But the beginnings lie further back still, and explain both the trend of Lucas Malet's work and the high degree in which it has come to exhibit the defects of its qualities."

Lucas Malet started with a spiritual and "almost sacramental" view of life. The theme of her first novel was "nothing less than that hunger and thirst after righteousness, that passion for spiritual perfection, which possesses only those elect souls who, if the gods indeed love them, must surely die young." In her "Counsel of Perfection" she was still "preoccupied with the nature of holiness"; she desired "above all things to picture a saint." In a remarkable article which she contributed to *The Fortnightly Review* in 1885, on the appearance of the "Life of General Gordon," she enumerated the various marks, the moral "stigmata," which distinguished the saints. Up to this time, she was "the true daughter of Charles Kingsley," combining "the ethical aim of the preacher with the selective instinct of the literary artist." But little by little her concept of life seemed to change. "Whether from inability to realize the saintly type or a growing disinclination for it, Lucas Malet certainly seems to have decided that sinners were more interesting." The writer says further:

"She by no means ceases to be a moralist; in 'The Wages of Sin' she preaches her most striking sermon. But she does it by portraying the sins and sufferings of struggling and repentant humanity, and leaves spiritual perfection for disembodied ghosts. 'The Wages of Sin' marks an important step forward in her work, an advance upon lines already suggested in 'Colonel Enderby's Wife.' 'The Counsel of Perfection,' which intervened, had less of the flesh-and-blood element. In some ways it is the most spiritually minded of all her books, but, except 'The Carissima,' which is a failure altogether, it is also the least interesting."

In her later novels, Lucas Malet seems to have been drawn almost wholly under the spell of the abnormal and the morbid. "There is no denying, Art does fix the mind, unwholesomely, unscientifically, upon extremes" are words that she puts into the mouth of Antony Hammond, in "The Carissima"; and of her hero, in "The Wages of Sin," she says: "There was unquestionably a sinister vein in him, a rather morbid enjoyment of all that is strange, jarring, unexpected, abnormal. Some persons have gone so far as to accuse him of a love of actual physical deformity and a relish of horror for mere horror's sake." The writer concludes:

"And what of 'Sir Richard Calmady'? Does it not show every one of the tendencies traced in this article carried to their extremest point? The artist has, indeed, asserted both her right and her capacity to call a spade a spade. There are pages which, if read at all, can only be read through the eyelashes. They hurt like the sudden view of a street accident, they are as intolerable as the sight of a surgical operation. But side by side with them there are pages, and those the majority, quite as beautiful, perhaps more beautiful, than anything to be found in the earlier novels. It is almost impossible to acquit Lucas Malet of a deliberate wish to shock average susceptibilities by the choice of a theme, essentially cruel and running counter not only to the artistic tradition, which is as old as the Greeks, but also, as she herself suggests in not a few passages in the novel, to the healthy instincts of the higher types of humanity. Yet she might argue that only thus could she have brought into fullest relief the beautiful figure of Katherine, tragic in her love and suffering, sublime in the unselfish devotion of her perfect motherhood.

"She might use this argument, and yet leave us unconvinced. No doubt it is a question of balance of effects, but surely the abnormal, the grotesque, whatever may be its proper position in art, should at least be used sparingly. Was it necessary to write

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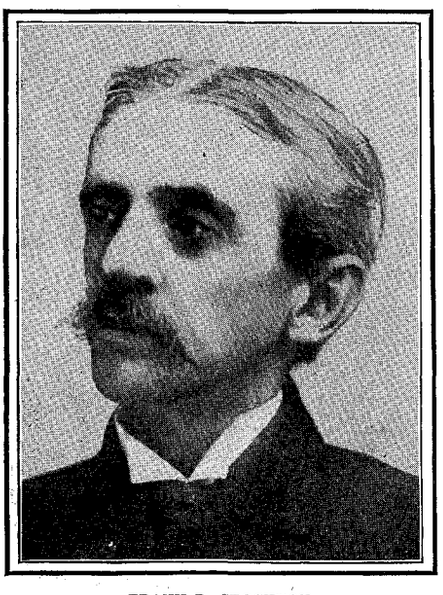
scene after scene, each bringing home only the same truth, the cruelty of Richard's deformity? Does even the desire to see life whole quite justify 'The Rake's Progress'? Indeed, is that a drawing from life, or a distorted reflection, seen through the prism of French fiction? And would a judgment, not a trifle warped by prolonged study of exceptions, have created so inhuman a temptress as Helen de Vallorbes? But if these questions have answers, it is for the authoress, not for the critic, to make them."

DEATH OF FRANK R. STOCKTON.

FRANK R. STOCKTON, who died in Washington on April 20 of cerebral hemorrhage, is regarded as one of America's most buoyant and representative humorists. He was sixty-eight years old, and yet, as the New York *Sun* remarks, "it seems as if one of the younger generation had passed away." His spirit, adds the Baltimore *Herald*, was that "of a healthy schoolboy on an outing," and the spontaneity of his fun "captivated an audience wearied of more cumbrously constructed humor." The New York *Evening Post* says:

"By a curious but not uncommon fate, Mr. Stockton's popularity was based upon his least characteristic works. The people to whom Poe is primarily a writer of detective stories laid hold upon that clever fantasia, 'The Lady or the Tiger,' or the delightful 'Tale of Negative Gravity,' and practically refused to consider Stockton in any other light than that of a master of ingenious plot construction and of a marvelously dry humor. Of course these stories show very perfectly Stockton's favorite mechanism; they show very imperfectly or not at all his true temperament, which was that of the realist. In the book which brought him note, and after a quarter century of unbroken popularity is still his most characteristic product, 'Rudder Grange,' the whimsical mishaps to which the canal-boat household is subject are not more remarkable than the seriously drawn characters of Euphemia, Pomona, and the Lady from Philadelphia. Where are there to be found more genuine and perfectly recognizable Americans?



FRANK R. STOCKTON.
Courtesy of D. Appleton & Co.

"This is not the facile verisimilitude upon which a fantastic romancer depends for credence; it is rather the kind of accurate portraiture upon which all genuine caricature is based. Mr. Stockton knew his people well enough to take all kinds of liberties with them and subject them to all the extravagant caprices which a very fertile imagination could invent; but he never lost sight of the fact that they were normal, wholesome Americans, and he respected them, while in the slyest and most insinuating manner he planned to make them ridiculous."

Mr. Stockton was dear to the heart of the present generation, observes the Philadelphia *Press*, because it had, in a sense, grown up with that talent. The same paper continues:

"Our generation began in pinafores with 'The Floating Prince' and those other delightful fairy stories that brought joy to the hearts of the readers of *St. Nicholas;* in its salad days it puzzled its head over the untold ending of 'The Lady or the Tiger,' and it read, in its romantic moments, the charming love scenes in 'The House of Martha,' until, having finally settled down in life, it spent its vacations upon 'Rudder Grange' and admired, if it did not practise, the strange household economy of 'Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine.'

"But, as nearly as contemporaries may judge of these matters, Mr. Stockton's charm will not cease with the passing of the present generation. It is true that there were times when it seemed as if his vein had been too strenuously worked, and it is true, too, that in some respects his earlier work was better than his later. Yet, for all that, Mr. Stockton will last. The least artistic of his books has an individual charm which can never be successfully imitated."

Of Mr. Stockton's personality the Springfield *Republican* says:

"He was the most interesting of personalities, of small stature, slight frame, a face which had grown singularly wrinkled—for a sparer figure is rare—and blazing out of it a pair of the most brilliant and yet cordial dark eyes that ever shone upon a friend—no one will forget him that has had the privilege of knowing him, and the Authors' Club will be melancholy without him. This club gave him a reception on the appearance of his complete edition, which was one of the most interesting of such occasions. Mr. Stockton's wife, who was Miss Tuttle of Virginia, survives him."

"He had a genius for friendliness which attracted all men," adds the New York *Outlook;* "and once drawn to him, his friends were held by his sincerity, his integrity, his modesty, and his capital good-fellowship." It says further:

"He who adds to the pleasantness of life, to the good cheer of human fellowship, to the sum-total of human gaiety, is a benefactor. Mr. Stockton belonged in the small group of those who make life more agreeable, not only by the play of their own humor, but by persuading other people to use this great resource."

NOTES.

THE Pope is about to introduce a new decoration, as a mark of distinction, to Roman Catholic men and women of letters of all nations who have produced excellent work. The name of the decoration has not yet been made public; as described, it will be composed of two palm leaves surmounted by a lamb. "Both purpose and design," remarks *The Catholic Telegraph*, "are certainly striking, and show the esteem in which literature is held by the Pope."

SOME radical changes are contemplated in New York musical circles next season. The New York *Times* is authority for the statement that Mr. Grau has decided to retire the Wagner opera to the background, and in this event the function of the new Wagnerian conductor, Alfred Hertz, of Breslau, will not be an important one. Emil Paur announces his intention of returning to Europe and of accepting one of several offers that have been made to him. Walter Damrosch is expected to take his place as conductor of the Philharmonic Society.

RUSSIA is perhaps the last country in the civilized world in which one would be tempted to seek "old masters," but the art journal *Mir Iskusstwa* says that many such are to be found in the most unlikely places, unknown and unseen. A woman who owns a farm in Tambow had two paintings by Adrian Van Ostade. They were in the milk-cellar, as the good soul had no idea of their rarity. When discovered by an expert they were already ruined. Little Russia is especially rich in old pictures, continues the same journal, particularly the government of Tchernigow where in the days of Catherine the Great many fine mansions were built and adorned with the works of Watteau, Boucher, Rubens, and even Titian. In a country house fifty versts from the railway a "Venus" by Titian was found hidden behind an open door—"the only fit place for it," said the servant who pointed it out. It is a nude figure of a golden-haired woman standing ankle-deep in the sea, on which floats the traditional "Titian mussel."

An interesting view of one side of Cecil Rhodes's character is given in an article in the London *Telegraph*. Mr. Rhodes's mind, according to the writer, was "cast in classical mold," and the great industrial magnate pored over his library of classical authors "more than the demands on his time seemed to have rendered possible." "I once laughingly snggested to Mr. Rhodes," he continues, "that on one or other of the appropriate kopjes in the neighborhood of Cape Town he should construct a model of the Parthenon on its original lines, and commission what sculptors he could find to supply it with reproductions of the finest Greek statuary. He jumped at the idea, merely remarking, in parenthesis, that 'One has so little time, and tho one is rich one has not money enough for everything.' . . . 'I tell you what I would like to do,' he added later; 'they are always clamoring for a tax upon the output of diamonds at De Beers. Well, I would be quite willing to give them a tax of 2½ per cent. if they would devote it to encouraging art and literature in every form in South Africa.'"

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS THERE SNOW ON THE MOON?

FROM a series of photographs taken in Jamaica a few months ago, Prof. W. H. Pickering has concluded that a small amount of snow may exist on the moon's surface. He noticed in particular that the great walled plain Plato shows a regular progressive change during the lunar day. White patches are seen upon its floor, which, as the sun rises higher above it, diminish in size and vanish; and these Mr. Pickering believes to be snow. In an article entitled "Change on the Moon—Real and Apparent," in *The Pall Mall Magazine* (March), Mr. E. Walter Maunder states his reasons for believing that Mr. Pickering is mistaken. He says:

"The observation itself may be unhesitatingly accepted. Indeed, there is nothing novel about it. Such changes in the illumination of the floor of Plato are described in all the text-books, and, so far as his observations have yet come to hand, they appear to contain nothing new. But as to the cause of the darkening of the floor of Plato under high illumination, we are still, as we were, without any sufficient means for ascertaining it. We can only say, with a very high amount of confidence, that by no possibility can it be due to the melting of snow.

"For to have snow we must have an appreciable atmosphere, capable of sustaining water-vapor; and that the moon has no such atmosphere we know, both from observation and from theory. The sharpness with which a star disappears when the moon passes before it, the intense blackness of all shadows on the lunar surface, the crispness of the horns of the crescent moon, the absolute lack of any spectroscopic evidence for a lunar atmosphere during an eclipse of the sun—an observation which was repeated under the most favorable circumstances by the French astronomers in Egypt during the eclipse of November 11 last—are quite sufficient to rule an appreciable lunar atmosphere out of court.

"But the theoretical considerations are yet more conclusive. The first point to note is that a lunar atmosphere, if it existed, would be distributed in quite a different fashion from the atmosphere of the earth. Here we find that if we climb a mountain some three and a half miles high—a little higher than Mount Blanc, that is to say—we should have passed through one-half of the atmosphere; the barometer would record for us a pressure but one-half what it had done at sea-level. Were it possible to ascend to twice that height, to seven miles, the pressure would be reduced to one-fourth; and at ten and a half miles, to one-eighth. Not so with the moon's atmosphere. Whatever its density on the surface, we should have to ascend nearly twenty-four miles before that density was reduced to one-half, and to forty-seven before it was quartered. This difference of distribution, if we take account of it alone, would have a very striking effect. For, if the atmospheric density at the moon's surface were no greater than that at forty miles above the earth's surface, at fifty miles above the two planets the moon would have the denser atmosphere, and for all heights above that. The total amount of such a lunar atmosphere would nearly correspond to that above a distance of thirty miles from the earth, tho its distribution would be very different, for its density would be much more nearly uniform. Such an atmosphere could not fail to give evidence of its presence in twilight effects, and in softening the extreme hardness and blackness of lunar shadows; but it would be quite incapable of carrying any appreciable amount of water-vapor, or of sustaining any cloud that could possibly make its presence felt across the 240,000 miles which separate us from the moon.

"This curious arrangement of the lunar atmosphere, should there be one, is a direct and immediate consequence of the smallness of the force of gravity at the moon's surface. It is a most unfortunate circumstance for the various romancers who have described voyages to the moon and life upon it. Most of these, whether Laurie or Griffiths or H. G. Wells, recognizing that there is no sufficient evidence of air above the general surface, have tried to make provision for their travelers, or for the lunar inhabitants, by imagining that a fairly dense atmosphere exists in underground caverns, or in the hollows of deep craters. That could be the case much less on the moon than on the earth. Such an atmosphere would at once expand upward almost indefinitely, for there would be no sufficient pressure above it to keep it down."

THE PASSING OF THE HORSE.

VERY early in the development of electric traction it was predicted that the use of the horse would ultimately decrease and perhaps disappear. Electric traction has now, however, been brought to a high degree of perfection, and yet the horse is still with us. Notwithstanding this, statistics show, we are assured editorially by *The Electrical Review* (April 19), that the horse is going—slowly, perhaps, but none the less surely. Says this paper:

"Some interesting statistics lately published by our lively French contemporary, *La Locomotion Automobile*, show that in Europe the horse is rapidly disappearing in the various large cities. For example, in Paris the total number of horses in 1901, according to a municipal census of these animals, was 96,698, while this year it is only 90,796, a falling-off of about six per cent. In London, in the same period, the equine population has decreased ten per cent., while in Berlin, Vienna, and even in St. Petersburg the same falling-off exhibits itself. This is partly due to the new trolley-roads, and very largely to the numerous and continual increase in the number of automobiles used both for pleasure and business.

"In this country the supersession of the horse by the trolley-car has been absolutely astonishing in its extent. Probably to-day in New York there are not more than two-thirds as many horses employed as were used twenty years ago. So far, the automobile appears to have made no great inroads into the horse business, and it is likely that the extension of the use of automobiles will have to wait upon the growth of more scientific ideas regarding street-paving and road-making. However, the decadence of the horse is upon us and his disappearance may be looked for sooner or later.

"As certainly as anything can be predicted the progress of engineering advance will totally extinguish the horse as a beast of burden. We may look forward with certainty and satisfaction to the day when cities at least will be horseless and when we will be removed from the tyranny of this animal, which has imposed upon us stone-paved streets, unending dirt, and, curiously enough, the house-fly—an insect dependent upon the existence of stables for its birth and breeding. What the future of the horse will be is hard to say. It is likely that horses will continue for centuries to come to be used as instruments of sport and pleasure, but the day of their emancipation from hard labor in the streets and roads is not far distant."

THE HYGIENE OF THE STREET-CAR.

THAT the strect-car is responsible for a large share of the suffering and pecuniary loss due to preventable sickness in our great cities, is asserted by Dr. George A. Soper in *The Medical News* (New York, April 19). He says:

"Theoretically, the trolley-car is a sanitary improvement over the public conveyance of a former day; but practically, as it is seen in New York, it is an invention of doubtful hygienic value. If we name in its favor greater size, better heating and lighting facilities, and higher speed, we must also take into account the fact that it is not well adapted to carrying the great number of people who ride upon it. Under present conditions, greater size does not insure greater convenience; in the rush hours of night and morning it means greater discomfort. Cars with a seating capacity of from twenty to thirty people often carry from sixty to ninety passengers. How great overcrowding becomes is illustrated by the nightly spectacle of the throngs who seek transportation to their homes across the Brooklyn Bridge. At this point it is not uncommon for people seeking to board cars to be trampled upon; men and women have been killed here in their efforts to find a place upon the trolley-cars.

"The sanitary evils of overcrowding are not speculative.

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From the time of Sedgwick and Farr to the present day there has been a great stream of statistical and analytical evidence to prove that persons who breathe poor air and occupy crowded quarters furnish high death-rates."

That street-car ventilation is insufficient nowithstanding the frequent opening of doors, Dr. Soper shows by analysis of the air in the cars, which has been found to contain as much as 26.2 parts of carbonic acid on the surface-cars and 31.2 parts on the elevated roads. Bacteria are present in abundance, a fiber of cocoa-matting one and one-half inches long from an elevated-car having been found to contain three or four million microbes. Of course the spitting habit, which board-of-health threats have not yet stopped, does much to increase the danger. Conditions in tunnels and subways are still worse. The undoubted effect of all this on the city's health is thus summed up by the writer:

"Under present circumstances thousands of exhausted and fagged men and women seek the trolley and elevated roads every night and there fight for an hour or so for a place to stand while being transported from their business places to their homes. In the morning they repeat the experience. The foul atmosphere and inadequate warmth of the cars in winter predispose them to disease, and the unclean habits of a dangerous minority of the passengers sow bacterial poisons in the air. Insufficient heating and ventilation are prominent dangers also.

"Is there any remedy for the sanitary evils of New York street-cars? There are several. In the first place, the power of the community to make laws for public safety should be utilized, and for this purpose it is needful that the necessity for such ordinances should be appreciated. Evidently, the call for decency and sanitary safety which has thus far been made by the board of health has not been heeded, and it is consequently incumbent upon every person who appreciates the importance of this subject to give it emphasis.

"The principal objects toward which, as the writer believes, laws intended to improve the sanitary condition of street-cars in New York should be directed are a reduction of overcrowding, the prevention of spitting, and the proper ventilation and warming of the cars. If overcrowding can be prevented, the problems of ventilation and warming can be properly solved; but not otherwise."

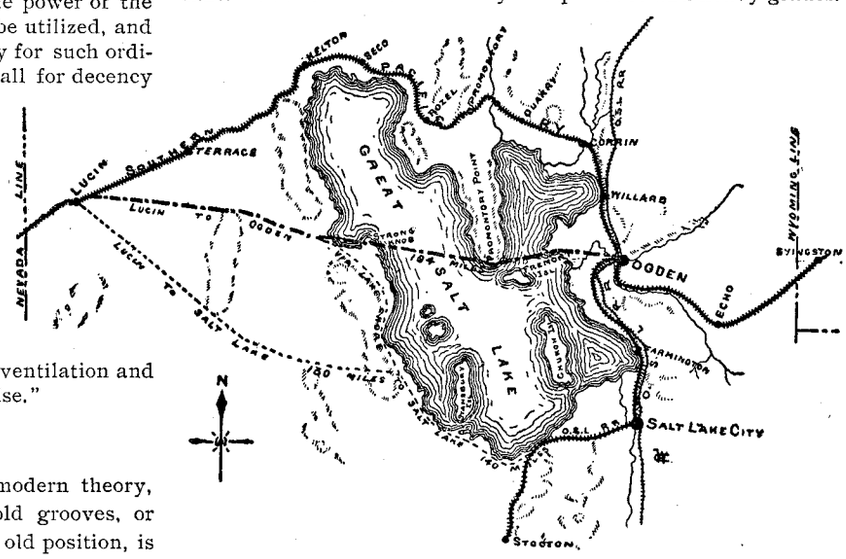
Cycles in Scientific Thought.—That modern theory, especially in electricity, is moving back into old grooves, or rather that it is swinging around an orbit into an old position, is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (April 5). The recent theory of atomic electric charges, in which these are regarded as bits "chipped off" from the atoms, is a striking return to the older methods of explaining phenomena by reference to infinitesimal material particles. A paper by Lord Kelvin in *The Philosophical Magazine* (March) furnishes a text for the writer referred to above. He says:

"It is most instructive to see how neatly the modern hypothesis may be twisted into a ludicrously complete confirmation of the venerable theories of Æpinus. It is a metaphysical doctrine sometimes set forth that thought swings in great slow cycles, the learning of one becoming the ignorance of a second, and the brilliant speculation of a third. Lucretius advanced much of the modern atomic theory hard upon two thousand years ago, and Omar Khayyám proposed a calendar even simpler and more precise than the one now current. The one-fluid theory has spanned fewer centuries than these, but it has been more fortunate in its champions. And so the cycles recur. There is already evidence of the recrudescence of the emission theory of light, and it would not in the least surprise us to see within the next year or two the whole wave hypothesis openly attacked. The late Professor Rowland used often to exclaim: 'Who will be the Kepler of the molecule?' We do not know, but we feel reasonably certain that he has not yet appeared. We are far from desiring to cross swords with so doughty a leader as Lord Kelvin, but we earnestly wish that the next man who invokes an electrically charged atom electron or electrion to explain physical phenomena, would kindly preface his hypothesis with a definite and consistent explanation of what he connotes by the expression 'electric charge.' If half the energy had been spent in the last few years in investigating the dynamics of electrical stresses that has been put upon hypothesis derived from them, we would know more about the constitution of matter. At the present the electron needs explanation just as badly as the atom or the molecule, and the whole subject is open to the charge that it is degenerating into metaphysics."

A LONG BRIDGE.

A BRIDGE twenty-five miles long, more or less, even if it is only a trestle across a comparatively shallow lake, deserves more than a passing notice. Such a bridge is that on which the Southern Pacific is to cross the Great Salt Lake, thereby saving over forty miles in its line between Lucin and Ogden. This relocation is said by *The Scientific American* to be the most radical change of alinement ever known in the history of railroad-engineering. It is thus described by that paper:

"The present distance of the line from Ogden to Lucin is 145.5 miles. Much of this distance is made by the line running about 50 miles north before turning around the north end of the lake. Over this route are many sharp curves and heavy grades.



THE GREAT TRESTLE BRIDGE NOW BEING BUILT ACROSS SALT LAKE, BY WHICH THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD WILL SAVE 41½ MILES OF DISTANCE.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

"The new cut-off will run west from Ogden to the shores of the lake, crossing to Promontory Point on seven miles of trestle; then across the peninsula for five miles and then across the main body of the lake to Strong's Knob on the west shore. The total length of this cut-off will be 104 miles, a saving of over 41.5 miles.

"From the east shore over to the Promontory the lake is quite shallow, being not over eight feet deep. It is expected that this stretch will be filled in with earth and rock ballast, after the temporary bridge has been constructed; but the deeper portion across the main arm of the lake will be bridged. The deepest water, about 30 feet, is encountered on this stretch, which will be on a tangent. Curves will be few and very light over the entire distance from Ogden to Lucin. The fall from Ogden to the east shore of the lake is 101.7 feet, and the rise from Strong's Knob to Lucin is 512 feet in 58 miles, thus admitting of a very easy grade.

"The most formidable task will be the building of the trestle across the main body of the lake. As is well known, the first material found at the bottom of the lake is a layer of very fine sand from six to thirty inches in depth. Then comes a hard stratum of soda formation of from a foot to eighteen inches in

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thickness, and after that alternate strata of sand and blue clay for an indefinite depth.

"The trestle will be built high enough to allow a rise in the waters of the lake. The low stage of water in the lake makes the present time a favorable one for the survey and construction of the new line. The experience at the Salt Lake bathing-resort has been that the sand tends to accumulate around driven piles. If the same experience is had with the piling of the trestle, the result will be a rapid shallowing of water along the same, giving an increased security for the route as time progresses.

"In addition to the great saving in distance, the construction of the line will bring the immense deposits of guano on the islands within easy reach of a market.

"Piling has already been ordered from Texas, and arrangements for its reception made in the Ogden yards. Contracts have been let, and work, which has already started at the Ogden end, will be rapidly pushed. The enterprise will call for an expenditure of about $800,000 per year for the next three years."

AN ATTACK ON MARCONI.

THE claims of Prof. Oliver Lodge as the original inventor of wireless telegraphy are advanced in an article in *The Saturday Review* by Prof. Silvanus P. Thompson, the well-known English electrician, who at the same time handles Marconi without gloves. Professor Thompson praises Marconi's achievement in transatlantic signaling, but ascribes the result to Lodge's invention. According to Professor Thompson, neither Marconi nor Slaby is entitled to a patent on anything but the details of their systems, since Lodge stands as the original inventor. He adds:

"The Slaby-Arco system is as much a lineal descendant of Lodge's earlier work as is Marconi's. Both of them employ Lodge's methods, inasmuch as both use a coherer to relay the Hertzian waves upon a telegraphic receiver, and both employ automatic tapper. Eliminate these features, which are due to Lodge, and both Marconi and Slaby collapse. So Marconi, who uses without acknowledgment these devices of Lodge, mouths out a denunciation of Slaby, who dares to use the same devices for the same purpose. It is a pretty quarrel. If Marconi imagines that his thin patent claims entitle him to a monopoly of the ether for the purpose of transmitting signals he is much mistaken. His dog-in-the-manger policy toward Slaby is simply silly, and the more so because neither of them can either transmit or receive a single wireless message in the United States without infringing on the patents of Lodge. It seems like the irony of fate that Lodge, the well-known principal of the University of Birmingham, after expounding the principles of wireless telegraphy in London and Oxford in 1894, should find himself pushed aside, first by the Italian, who by dint of advertising gains the public ear, and then by the German professor, and yet should actually stand master of the transatlantic situation because he holds the master patents in the United States. It is said that Lloyds has made an agreement with Marconi for fourteen years. Perhaps Lloyds is not aware where the patent rights lie. Marconi may whine as he pleases about other men snatching rewards from the scientific investigator. That is precisely what he himself has been trying to do in the last four or five years, his victim being the Englishman who was first in the field, and who, if he but knew it, is to-day master of the situation."

The technical journals generally deplore Professor Thompson's course in making this attack, and it is generally pointed out that Marconi has been careful to credit his predecessors with their share in his system, and that the successful perfecter of an invention has almost always been subject to misrepresentation of this kind on behalf of the pioneers in his line who either did not care or were not able to bring their devices to a commercially profitable point. At the same time, some of them hint that the real pioneer of wireless telegraphy is not Lodge, but Hertz, the discoverer of the electrostatic waves called after him "Hertzian." On the existence of these waves the Marconi system depends, and his inventions, as well as Lodge's and Slaby's, relate only to their detection and utilization.

OUR POSITION IN SCIENCE.

THE question of the standing of American science continues to be discussed at intervals, and, despite much difference of opinion, the general belief seems to be that it is far from satisfactory. The latest contributor to the subject is Prof. Carl Barus, of Brown University, who writes thus in *Science* (April 18):

"If we were brutally frank we might agree that a man with us is hardly eminent until he has been acknowledged as an intellectual commodity in some foreign market. From some points of view this self-distrust and lack of independent judgment is laudable; but there is also a *habit* acquired in such things that is pernicious. It is not so long ago that the Germans went tuft-hunting in France, a custom from which they awoke one day in consternation. They have not gone there since. The question to consider is whether it is not now high time for us, in turn, to awake to a spirit of scientific patriotism. One does not have to read many books to learn with what enthusiasm an Englishman, a Frenchman, or a German refers to the real intellectual accomplishments of his countrymen. Is there such pride among us? I doubt it. There is rather a tendency to exhaust all other bibliography first.

"Somebody has wisely said that for the English-speaking race there is but one aristocracy, and that it has taken the vigor of England to found it. Certainly the daughters of our millionaires offer much convincing if not eloquent testimony. In a somewhat similar sense, it seems to me that the aristocracy of American scientists also resides in England, tho one can not deny that the continent has some fascination. Our efficient scientific men are apt to outgrow the American Association first, then they outgrow the National Academy, and finally the country itself is altogether too small for them. Their voices reach us in this final stage, harmoniously blended, from across the water. It is all very nice as a well-devised scheme of gradation, but where is the spirit of patriotism in all this? Can we ever hope to reach intellectual maturity in the eyes of the world if we belittle the dignity of our own institutions? Self-confessed incompetency may be a virtue, but one should at least first be sure that the incompetency really exists. If Europe were to close its gates systematically to American scientific research, I believe that no greater blessing could befall us. There is enough good work done here, that, if it were only properly centralized and presented in bulk, it would command the attention of the world. We should then have on our own shores what we now so frequently run for abroad."

Dr. Barus sees in this fact a reason for consolidating existing technical scientific journals, especially in physics, in order to concentrate American effort along this line.

Hygiene and the Corset.—In an article on "Women's Clothing and Hygiene," contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (March 29), by M. Frantz Glénard, the author controverts popular ideas on the subject of the corset. He lays down the following propositions:

"1. The corset has its *raison d'être* from the esthetic point of view;

"2. Esthetics and hygiene may be reconciled in women's clothing, even in the corset;

"3. The corset may be of use in certain maladies."

These statements, which he acknowledges are somewhat audacious on the part of a hygienist, he attempts to justify in the course of his article. As to the first, he remarks that the adoption of clothing by man is the result neither of modesty nor of a desire to protect the body against the weather; it is a result, he asserts, wholly of a desire for adornment—the same that leads the savage to tattoo himself. Men's costume has tended more and more to straight lines, signifying action: women's to curved lines, signifying, according to the author, that they are "made to please." "Rigidity and strength for man," he says; "suppleness and fascination for woman." The corset, then, is an attempt to preserve and accentuate the curved outline of the waist.

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It may not be successful in this; it may be in the highest degree artificial and inartistic, but it aims at a beautiful result and it may be made, under proper conditions, to produce such a result. The two enemies of the Beautiful are, according to M. Glénard, nature and fashion; the ideal corset should modify and improve upon the former without slavishly bowing to the latter. That this ideal may be realized and that such a corset will be hygienically valuable, M. Glénard is certain. Enough has been said to indicate that his views are not only audacious, as he confesses, but even heretical. Doubtless they will give aid and comfort to the makers and wearers of corsets for many years to come.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE AEROPLANE AND THE DIRIGIBLE BALLOON.

THE arrival of M. Santos-Dumont in this country has caused the old aeronautical controversy between the balloon and the aeroplane—the light and the heavy methods of aerial navigation—to break out afresh. Lord Kelvin, as he landed on our shores the other day, is reported by an interviewer as referring somewhat contemptuously to Santos-Dumont's air-ship, calling it "a balloon with a paddle," and intimating that the owner's excursions were adventures, not scientific experiments. It must be said, however, that aeroplanes, even if they are preferable in theory, will not yet fly, except in models. Balloons have "flown" with greater or less success for a century or so, and now we have one that can be steered and even driven against a light wind. The present state of the problem is set forth with substantial justice in *The Scientific American* (April 19) in the following brief editorial:

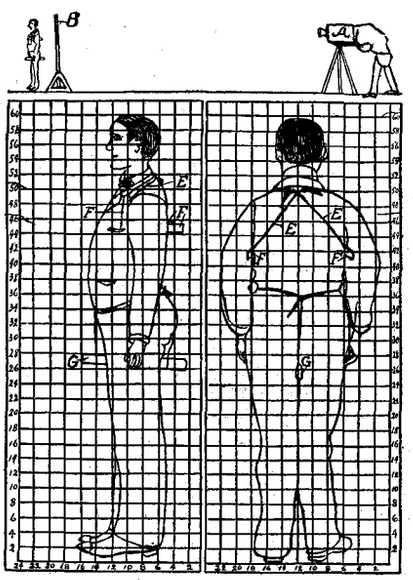
"There is no question that as between the air-ship and the aeroplane, the latter is the more scientific and mechanically the more attractive type of air locomotive—if we may use the term; altho it must be admitted that in the present state of the mechanical arts, a practicable aeroplane as yet exists only upon paper. The airship, with its huge, unwieldy, and perishable gas-filled balloon, has nothing to recommend it but the fact that it can float at a predetermined altitude and does not depend for its ability to remain in mid-air upon the continuous working of its motors. The aeroplane does; and the instant its propellers cease to revolve, its buoyancy is lost. But at what a cost and risk the air-ship maintains its equilibrium is shown by the numerous disasters that have befallen Santos-Dumont in the various (six in all) air-ships which he has built. The whole trouble with the gas-supported ship lies in the vast bulk of the balloon, and the great area that it presents to the wind. In any but the most moderate breeze, the craft is more or less unmanageable; and we do not yet know how to build a motor which will be light enough to be carried by the balloon and have at the same time sufficient power to drive it against a strong breeze. And even if such a motor could be built, the frame and fabric of the balloon would collapse under the wind pressure to which it would be subjected. In view of the many and baffling problems, we can not but admire the persistence and pluck of Santos-Dumont, who is to try again—this time on our side of the water.

"But why do we not hear from Langley, Maxim, and others whose experimental work of the last decade was so extremely interesting and so full of promise? The advances that have been made of late in the development of light, high-powered motors should materially assist in the development of a successful aeroplane."

Reading in Bed.—There is much to be said in favor of reading lying down, says Dr. Carl Seiler in the Scranton (Pa.) *Tribune*, as quoted in *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* (April):

"The recumbent posture allows more rest of all the bodily structures than the sitting posture, and there is greater possibility of resting and repair in that position. Those who have tried it know the benefits accruing, after a hard day's work, from the rest possible when doing a long night of reading, which the press of business makes almost an absolute necessity. One more fact is to the credit side of the score. Whenever possible we bring gravity into play to relieve congestion, especially that of a passive type. It has long been recognized that throwing the head slightly back beyond the perpendicular brings gravity into play to empty the veins which are principally overfilled by prolonged eye-work, but why this is not carried to its logical conclusion is a mystery. It is plain that placing the head back in a horizontal position so absolutely meets the whole problem of a relief of congestion by gravity—and it is such a very important problem—that it seems strange that people with weak eyes do not habitually practise reading in a recumbent position, with the head raised only so much as is necessary to make the position perfectly comfortable. Such advice, carried out with absolute care as to light and the position of the book, would in the case of a thousand busy people add largely to the number of hours which reading could be indulged in without detriment to the eyes or general health."

Tailors' Measurements by Photography.—A recent patent of Franz Dolezal enables one to be measured for a suit of clothes by photography. Says *The Photo-Gazette* as quoted in *Cosmos* (Paris, April 5): "The person to be measured is placed before the camera, and between them is introduced a network that is photographed at the same time and serves as a standard. Certain artifices are necessary to obtain a complete result; thus, certain hidden parts, like the armpits, etc., must be indicated by objects visible from without; and, finally, several views must be taken from various standpoints. The subject is also fitted with a sort of harness, which appears in the picture and which indicates points of comparison. These points may, however, be marked directly on the person instead. The relative positions of the camera, the network, and the subject are carefully adjusted so that the subject appears always on the same scale, and then the photograph is taken from the various necessary standpoints."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



TAILOR'S MEASUREMENTS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IN spite of its enormous size," says *The Scientific American*, "the Cathedral of Nôtre Dame in Paris has hitherto been simply lighted by wax candles, as gas, it was thought, would damage the walls and valuable paintings. Now we understand that it is about to be electrically lit. The cost of installing the electric light is estimated at $90,000."

"WHILE M. Santos-Dumont was inflating the balloon of his No. 6 air-ship at Monaco," says *The Scientific American* (April 5), "he was commanded by the authorities to cease immediately the process of hydrogen-making, on account of the extraordinary effect that the drainage of refuse acids and chemicals into the bay was having on the water, which had turned a brilliant orange, and which it was feared might have an injurious effect on residents near the sea front, besides poisoning the fish. Subsequent investigations of the curious phenomenon, however, proved that the refuse sulfates running from the Dumont gashouse into the sea had, on contact with the chloride of sodium or common salt of the ocean, precipitated enormous quantities of oxid of iron. This pure rust had dyed the waters and the shore a most brilliant orange carmine, but except for this no harm was done. Beyond acting as a tonic for the fish, the rust was absolutely innocuous, and the work of inflation was forthwith resumed."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE "ADAM MYTH" AND THE PRESBYTERIAN MINISTRY.

THE refusal of preacher's licenses to three candidates for the ministry by the New York and Elizabeth (N. J.) Presbyteries, for the reason that these candidates declared that they viewed the story of Adam and Eve as an allegory, has started a lively discussion in both religious and secular papers. Vincent Noll, a graduate of Union Theological Seminary, New York, was the first student to be rejected, and his version of the facts which led to his non-acceptance by the New York Presbytery is as follows:

"Everything went well with me until some minister asked me what my views were on the third chapter of Genesis, which treats of Adam in the Garden of Eden. I answered that in my opinion the chapter was purely allegorical. In a moment things were in an uproar."

The outcome of the uproar was that Mr. Noll's petition for a preacher's license was refused by a two-thirds vote, tho a committee was appointed, which, in the words of one of its members, will "pray with him, wrestle with God for him, moderate him, tune him up and give him a dressing."

The two young aspirants for pulpit honors who were rejected, temporarily at least, by the Elizabeth Presbytery are graduates of Yale and of Hartford Seminary. Their trial sermons, it is said, showed them to be intellectual and even brilliant men. But they, too, denied the credibility of the first chapters of Genesis. "I don't like this kind of teaching," declared the Rev. Dr. Joseph M. McNulty, of Woodbridge, N. J., voicing the sentiment of the older members of the Presbytery; "this sort of material ought not to go into the ministry. The story of Adam and Eve is not mythical; it is an historical fact."

The conservative position in this controversy finds very limited support in either religious or secular journals. Prof. Francis Brown, acting president of the Union Seminary, when informed of the rejection of Mr. Noll by the New York Presbytery, observed: "If it is heresy to view the story of Adam and Eve as being allegorical, then there are plenty of heretics preaching sermons in Presbyterian pulpits to-day." Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst took occasion, on the Sunday following the incidents described, to preach a sermon in which he referred, in caustic terms, to the "sifting process" of bringing men into the ministry, and declared that had Christ employed the same process, it would have caused the rejection of most of the twelve apostles. The New York *Outlook* goes so far as to style the examination of the theological candidates "ecclesiastical bullying," and thinks that it illustrated "the wrong of which Professor Briggs so justly complained—the encroachment on the liberty of opinion that the Presbyterian standards allow, which a party in that church is disposed to perpetrate by insisting on extra-confessional tests of fellowship." The New York *Independent* says:

"We venture to say that there is not a competent educated professor of biology or geology in the obscurest Presbyterian college in the United States who believes that the Adam and Eve of Genesis were historical characters. One would have to rake all our colleges and universities with a fine-toothed comb to find such a teacher, and very few they would be. The belief, in scientific circles, of such an Adam and Eve is dead, and is no longer considered or discussed. Of course, the doctrine of a literal Adam lingers in popular belief, just as once did the belief in the world made in six literal days; but it is held by those who got their education a generation or two ago, or who never got any education at all. The older men in the presbyteries, especially those who have, for one reason or another, dropped out of the educative stress of pastoral life, have not learned what the colleges now teach; and it is they that oppose their large ignorance to modern knowledge. It will be a matter of great interest to see whether the new brief creed, which is to be presented to the Presbyterian General Assembly next month, will make any mention of Adam. We have no right yet to know, but we refuse to expect that he will be made a pillar of the faith."

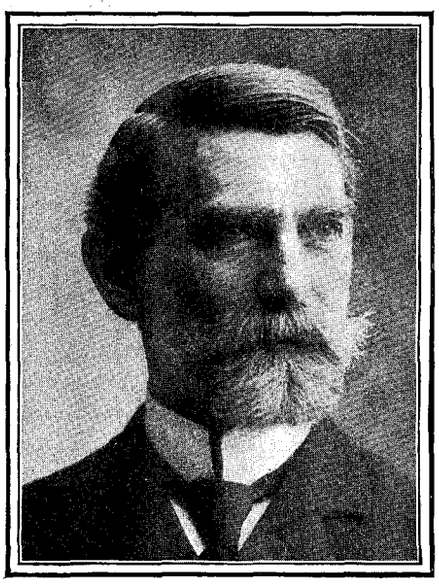
The New York *Mail and Express* admits that "it is hard to accept quite literally the story of Adam and Eve"; but, it adds, "there are myths that are profoundly true." The same paper continues:

"It is one thing to say that the story of Adam and Eve is a myth, and quite another to say that it is false. Embodied in the Scriptural account in the first chapter of Genesis is the most profound bit of wisdom, the most searching dip into the springs of human action in the face of the great mystery of life and divinity that surrounds us, the most vivid revelation of the power of God and the helplessness, yet hopefulness, of life, that all the world's literature has brought down to us. It is fundamental in many ways. That the guardians of religious doctrine should seek to hold neophytes to a belief in it is not to be wondered at.

"A myth is but old, old speech. All things are spoken in some shape before they are written. The myth is the spoken, elder Scripture. Not all myths are entitled to become Scripture; but this one was so entitled—and it is true. If anything possesses authority in this doubting age, this record does. There may be more wisdom in the act of simple dominies who require rigid adherence to its letter than in the proceedings of those who treat it with flippant doubt."

THE NEXT GREAT RELIGIOUS AWAKENING.

THE Rev. Dr. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren"), in a recent widely quoted sermon at the London Wesleyan Mission's anniversary, noted the fact that in late years great spiritual revivals have been lacking in England and that the present temper of mind is not prepared for such revivals. He went on to say that he believed we are on the eve of a great revival, but that it will be primarily a social revival, inspired by the religious spirit. What if God be calling on men, he asked, not to build more churches, but to secure better and purer homes for His people? To cleanse communities of liquor-saloons and haunts of vice? To see that every man for whom Christ died should have a fair chance to do honest work with honest pay, and to have a home where he can live in decency with wife and children? May not these be the most efficient means to bring men into conscious fellowship with God?



REV. DR. JOSIAH STRONG.

The Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, of New York, takes the same position in his new book, "The Next Great Awakening." All great religious revivals in the past, declares Dr. Strong, have come as the result of "the preaching of a neglected Scriptural truth which was precisely adapted to the peculiar needs of the times." Wesley and Whitfield, in an age in which religion seemed to be given over to outward and formal observances, preached the need of "conversion," the conscious beginning of a new spiritual life. Charles G. Finney, at a time when "the divine sovereignty of

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God was held in such a way as to destroy all appreciation of human freedom," thundered forth "the neglected truth of man's free-agency and guilt, and the retribution due to sin." Moody, following close upon the Civil War, when "millions of hearts were longing for consolation," preached "the love of God." And now, declares Dr. Strong, the church is on the verge of a new spiritual awakening:

"It is quite obvious that the great questions peculiar to our times are social. The industrial revolution has produced a social revolution; we have passed, within three generations, from an individualistic to a social or collective type of civilization. Relations which a hundred years ago were few and simple are now becoming many and complex. New questions concerning rights and duties are being asked. Society is gaining self-consciousness, which marks one of the most important steps in the progress of the race. We are beginning to see that society lives one vast life, of which every man is a part. We are gaining what Walter Besant calls 'the sense of humanity.' We are discovering that life is something larger and farther related than we had thought; and with this perception of wider and multiplied relations comes a new sense of social obligations. That is, a social conscience is growing, tho as yet it is uninstructed.

"The wonderful increase of wealth and of knowledge during the past century has served to create a new discontent and to kindle a new hope. It has transferred the golden age of the world from the past to the future; and this golden age, yet to come, constitutes a new social ideal. . . . . .

"The social ideal of Jesus is precisely what is needed to inform and spiritualize and perfect this new social ideal, and the social laws of Jesus are precisely what is needed to educate the new social conscience."

Dr. Strong interprets the "social laws of Jesus" under three main heads, as follows:

(1) THE LAW OF SERVICE. Our substance, our time, our powers, our opportunities are all entrusted to us for service. Life itself is a sacred trust, and the whole life of every disciple of Christ is to be spent, like that of his master, in the service of the kingdom, and in hastening its full coming in the earth.

(2) THE LAW OF SACRIFICE. The spirit of sacrifice gives all, and longs for more to fill the measure of the world's sore need. It is the high prerogative of conscious and intelligent man to offer conscious and intelligent sacrifice. He receives according to his need that he may give according to his ability; receives food that he may give strength, receives knowledge that he may give it forth as power.

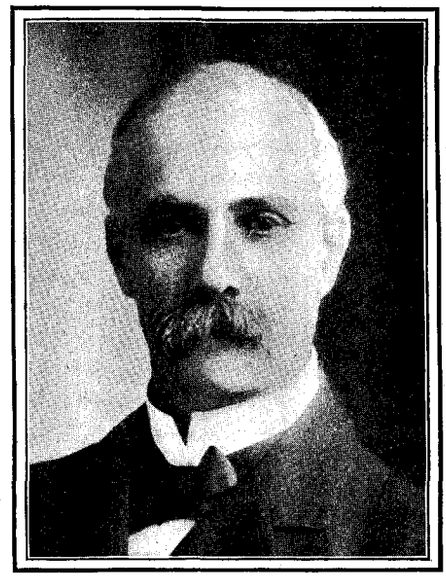
(3) THE LAW OF LOVE. This is the supreme social law, the great organizing, integrating power, precisely as its opposite, selfishness, is the great disorganizing, disintegrating, anti-social power. Disinterested love is divine; it is the love that God is, and makes possible Christian service and Christian sacrifice.

Dr. Strong proceeds to ask whether either church or society is making any serious attempt to realize these fundamental Christian laws, and he answers in the negative. "To be enthusiastic about the church in its present condition," he says, quoting the words of Professor Bruce, "is impossible." The church has become "a very respectable institution which must be 'sustained.'" It is doing "much to conserve the heritage of the past, but not much to mold the future." Dr. Strong continues:

"Let us suppose a church somewhere, whose members have such an enthusiasm for humanity that when they lie awake nights they are planning, not how to make money, but how to make *men*. Their supreme desire is to help the world in general and their own community in particular. They are striving daily to remove every moral and physical evil; trying to give every child who comes into the world the best possible chance; longing and working and praying and spending themselves and their substance to save men from sin and ignorance and suffering. Let us suppose the whole church is cooperating to this end. What a transformation such a church would work in any community! How it would 'reach the masses'! How it would grow! How it would be talked about and written up! Men would make pilgrimages to study its workings and its success. Yet such a church ought not to be in the least degree peculiar. This is simply the picture of a church whose membership is imbued with the social ideal of Jesus, and has taken seriously his social laws of service, sacrifice, and love; and this picture ought to be the likeness of every Christian church in every community. If it were, how many hours would it be before the kingdom would come with blessed fulness?"

JESUS AS A PENOLOGIST.

A NEW and interesting application of the teachings of Jesus to modern life is made by the Hon. Samuel J. Barrows, of New York, commissioner for the United States on the International Prison Commission. We are not accustomed to think of Jesus as having any special relation to the problems of penology; yet, in the opinion of Mr. Barrows, Jesus made a most notable contribution to this science, and "anticipated conclusions which are not now regarded as sentimental or arbitrary, but as scientific and philosophical." "We speak of Howard, Livingston, Beccaria, Pope, Clement, and others as great penologists who have profoundly influenced modern life," Mr. Barrows continues (in a paper read before the recent session of the National Prison Congress at Kansas City, and now reprinted in pamphlet form); "but the principles enunciated and the methods introduced by Jesus seem to me to stamp him as the greatest penologist of any age. He has needed to wait, however, nearly twenty centuries to find his principles and methods recognized in modern law and modern penology." Jesus first of all came into conflict with the traditional theory of retaliation and vengeance—"an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." Says Mr. Barrows:



HON. SAMUEL J. BARROWS.

"Over against this punitive theory, which he rejected, Jesus laid down the principle that salvation is better than vengeance; that it is more important to save men than to destroy them. The contrast between the punitive view and the reformative view is well set forth in an incident in the life of Jesus. His disciples, James and John, were wroth against a certain village of the Samaritans which failed to receive Jesus, and they said: 'Wilt thou that we command fire to come down from heaven and consume them, even as Elias did?' 'But he rebuked them, and said, Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of. For the Son of man is not come to destroy men's lives, but to save them.' There could be no greater contrast than between the attitude of Jesus on the one hand and that of the old penology on the other; it is the difference between light and darkness, between life and death. The doctrine of James and John was the old doctrine of elimination, a doctrine which is still advanced to-day. It undertakes to protect society by killing off the defective and the criminal; but society is not protected by any influence or method the effect of which is to brutalize society itself. Whenever harsh, vindictive, and destructive means have been used against the offender, the effect has been to develop in society a spirit of cruelty which engenders and propagates the very crimes it is supposed to destroy."

The method of Jesus, affirms Mr. Barrows, was to deal with

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the offender rather than with the offense, and "this is one of the marked differences between the old penology and the new." He says further:

"For centuries criminal codes punished the offense without any relation to the offender. Offenses were classified with reference to their supposed harm to society, and the penalty was attached to each and every act. Mitigating circumstances were not considered. Under the old German code, if a cow or a horse killed a man, the animal was liable to the penalty just the same; an offense had been committed, and the offender, whoever he was, must be punished. The difference between the old penology and the principles and methods of Jesus is brought out very clearly in a New-Testament story. Certain Jews brought an offender before Jesus, who was guilty of a capital crime. The penalty of that crime was stoning to death. On the one side stood the accusers, invoking the law which recognized only the offense; on the other side was Jesus, not pardoning the offense, but pardoning the offender.

"To separate and classify offenders; to study their nature and character and circumstances; to distinguish between degrees of discernment, and therefore of responsibility; to make the sentence fit the criminal instead of fitting it to the crime, are among the intelligent aims of modern penologists."

When Jesus applied to what was even a capital crime in his day the principle of suspension of sentence, by saying, "Go and sin no more," he anticipated the idea of probation, which has now found expression in most of the criminal codes of the world.

Mr. Barrows continues:

"The attitude of Jesus, both toward the first offender and the persistent offender, is clearly seen in the eighteenth chapter of Matthew: 'If thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone; if he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother.' If he refuse to hear, the next step was to take one or more witnesses, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established. If the offender still persisted, then an appeal was to be made to the congregation, and, if the offender refused to hear the congregation, then he was justly treated as a heathen and a publican. We have here in three verses an excellent epitome of a rational and intelligent procedure toward offenders. Save the first offender if you can. It is something to have gained thy brother. If this fails, the next step is that of appealing to a section of the congregation such as in modern usage might be represented by a reference, an arbitration, or a minor court. If the offender is still obdurate, then an appeal may be made to the social conscience of the community exercising its judicial functions. This decision, whatever machinery may be employed to arrive at it, must be final."

The method of Jesus, adds Mr. Barrows, was primarily reformative and curative, and it recognized the power of love as a redemptive force. "To interpret the teaching of Jesus in the largest way, we must interpret it to mean that some friendly personal forces must be brought into relation with the life of the prisoner." The influence and practise of Jesus were also preventive. "As he was the first probation officer, so he was the first child-saver in Christendom," and "child-saving is the great new method of modern philanthropy." Mr. Barrows sums up his conclusions as follows:

"These, it seems to me, are the essential elements in the penology of Jesus: the rejection of the theory of social vengeance; the substitution of a theory of personal and social salvation; the adoption of a curative instead of a merely punitive method; the application of the penalty to the offender rather than to the offense; the adoption of the suspended sentence or 'probation'; the recognition of the fact that the great forces of nature are necessary for moral as well as physical results; the divinity of labor; the application of the moral and spiritual forces; the potency of love as a redemptive agent; the necessity of moral surgery for moral cure; the importance of child-saving; the visitation of the prisoner; the establishment of personal relations and the bringing to bear of personal forces, and, finally, restitution as one evidence of the reformation of the prisoner. The pivotal point in the penology of Jesus is that which makes the regeneration of the individual the key to the regeneration of society. . . . . .

"We sometimes hear the phrase, 'Back to Jesus.' But when we think how much of the truth and inspiration of his love for men is yet unrealized; when we think how slow we are to embody his Gospel in our laws and institutions, and in our personal lives; when we think how far in precept and example he is still ahead of us, shall we not rather say: 'Forward to Jesus; Forward to Jesus'?"

THE "INSANE PHILOSOPHY" OF TOLSTOY.

TOLSTOY'S book on the sexual question, in which he advocates absolute chastity, even at the cost of the gradual disappearance of the human race, continues to arouse spirited discussion. *La Revue Blanche* (Paris) recently asked the opinion of several prominent European critics regarding Tolstoy's views. Some of the replies are appended. It will be noted that Madame Judith Gauthier, a retired opera singer who is now a literary woman, is the only one to endorse Tolstoy's philosophy.

MAX NORDAU: "Count Leo Tolstoy preaches absolute chastity. I wonder if he can convince Madame Tolstoy and the fine family she has raised! At all events, we should congratulate ourselves that his parents did not share his opinion. Otherwise we should have had no 'War and Peace' or 'Anna Karenina.' . . . Speaking seriously, it seems to me that the ideas of Count Tolstoy on the marriage question are absolutely delirious, and delirium can be diagnosed, but not discussed. It is useless to defend woman against the absurd lucubrations of a sick brain."

GEORGES ANCEY: "I know what respectful admiration we all have for the author of 'War and Peace.' Yet it seems to me that he has reached the point where he bears watching. He forbids us to love and boldly attacks natural laws. This was to be expected. Whatever the genius and the brilliancy of Tolstoy there comes a time when even he must pause; there is a barrier which even he can not cross. Possibly the ideal man is nearer nature. We can hardly, however, attempt to infringe the laws imposed upon us against our will."

MADAM CLEMENCE ROYER: "I can formulate in one word the opinion I have of Tolstoy. He is crazy. To explain why would require too much time."

ENRICO FERRI, of Rome: "The affirmations of Tolstoy on the sexual question only confirm Lombroso's theory of the degeneracy of genius. The fundamental needs of humanity are bread to preserve life and love to preserve the species. Topreach *absolute* chastity is as absurd as preaching absolute fasting. Marriage, whatever Tolstoy may say, is the ideal state of human life."

MADAME JUDITH GAUTHIER: "I will limit my consideration of the problem to the question of birth. It seems to me an act of truest wisdom to prevent the unhappiness of existence, and many wise men, including Christ, have indicated the path which we have failed to follow. To give life and then inflict death would constitute the greatest of crimes, did not nature, in her search for victims, strike with blindness and unconsciousness those whom she allures into her snares."

GEORGES EEKHOUD, of Brussels: "For a long time the neo-Christianity of the great artist who wrote 'War and Peace' has been suspicious and odious to me. First he blasphemed art; now he blasphemes woman, maternity, child, and life itself. Instead of condemning carnal joy, I wish to see a revival of the Greek cult in honor of flesh and physical beauty. I repudiate the misogamous and misogynous tendencies of Tolstoy, as I repudiate his vandalism and puritanism."

ALBERT RÉVILLE: "Pascal said, 'Man is neither angel nor beast, and the man who wants to be an angel plays the part of a beast.' If the hope of a future life is reasonable, and I believe it is, we may be able one day to rise above the organic conditions of this mysterious life. But as long as we live on earth, we are bound to admit the legitimacy of the acts and functions without which our own life and the life of humanity would be impossible. To state that marriage is unchristian, because Christ was not married, is absurd. It is like reasoning that we could not go to heaven because we travel by rail and wear trousers,

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whereas Christ did neither. Christ himself said that marriage was a holy and divine institution (Mark x. 2-9)."

MADAME EMILIA PARDO BAZAN, Spain: "I admire Tolstoy as a literary artist, but I think that his philosophy is senseless. Absolute chastity can not be the ideal object of man. Possibly it may be best for a few individuals. The individual is free, but the species is subject to natural laws, which are just and good in themselves. If Tolstoy were not such a great artist, would we pay any attention to his theories?"

EMILE ZOLA: "The idea of Tolstoy is not new. Marriage is legalized by society, but it exists in nature without laws. Christ did not get married, because he was too busy to think about it. I confess that I do not understand Tolstoy. I do not see. . . . It is insane . . . absolute continence leads to all kinds of unhealthiness . . . all novels end in marriage. . . . I am qualified to know it. . . . It is insane . . . !"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC VIEW OF PRIESTHOOD.

THE late Bishop of London, Dr. Creighton, with a view to promoting a better understanding between the various parties in the Established Church, instituted a series of "Round-Table Conferences" in Fulham Palace. All schools of doctrine and practise in the Anglican Church were represented by their leaders. At the first conference the doctrine of the Holy Eucharist was discussed. At the second conference, held in December, 1901, the subject was the doctrine and practise of confession. The purpose of these conferences was purely irenical and not decisive, and the representative of the various parties departed, if not in agreement upon the questions discussed, at least with a more kindly feeling toward each other.

The report of the second conference has just been published. Upon the point of the doctrine and practise of confession the conference seems to have been in substantial agreement and took the view that the practise of private confession of sin was not a primitive custom of the church. Upon the general question of the forgiveness of sins they report:

"Our Lord's words in St. John's gospel, 'Whosesoever sins ye remit,' etc., are not to be regarded as addressed only to the apostles or clergy, but as a commission to the whole church, and as conveying a summary of the message with which it is charged. It is, therefore, for the church as a whole to discharge the commission, which she does by the ministration of God's word and the sacraments and by godly discipline."

The present Bishop of London, Dr. A. F. Winnington Ingram, hailed this declaration "as evacuating the charge of 'sacerdotalism' which is held in such odium by the Protestant masses," and declared that "the frank agreement that private confession and absolution is in certain circumstances allowed is all that the great majority of the parish priests of the Church of England who ever made use of it would maintain."

In a review of the report of the second conference, the London *Tablet* (Rom. Cath., March 29) points out the difference between the Roman Catholic and the Protestant conception of the ministry:

"In Catholic belief the root-notion of the priesthood is an association by power-sharing with Christ. Christ is the mediator and high priest. He fulfils his eternal priesthood by the exercise of certain powers—notably two, the power of sacrifice and the power of forgiving sins. In this his priesthood, he associates his apostles in the 'Do ye this for the commemoration,' etc., and the 'Whose sins you shall forgive,' thus communicating to them the sacrificial and absolving powers, with authority to ordain or associate others. Men thus ordained or made partners in the priesthood of Christ, and invested with his priestly powers, are rightly, by virtue of this association, called *priests*. . . .

"The Protestant Reformation—under plea of reverting to antiquity—brought into the world a notion of the Christian ministry which was diametrically opposed to, and utterly subversive of, that which we have described. Just as the Catholic teaching had for its root-idea a personal partnership or power-sharing with Christ, so the Protestant system took for its root-idea a delegated ministry deriving its powers from the Christian people. It taught that the eternal priesthood of Christ was incommunicable, and that in a very true sense there was no priest but him. It taught at the same time that all the powers which were needed for the celebration of public worship, for the conveyance to mankind of the Gospel message, and the benefits of the Redemption, the ministry of the word of God, the sacraments' were indeed bestowed by Christ upon his church, but—be it observed—not on any priestly tribe or class, but on the whole body of the Christian people. But, as the Christian people as a body, and taken collectively, can not officiate or exercise these powers, it must set apart and approve and ordain certain men as its deputies to minister in its stead. The men thus ordained are thus essentially *ministers*. No doubt they claim to be ministers and ambassadors of Christ, but they are so just because, and in so much as, they are the ministers and duly appointed delegates of the Christian people. They hold their powers as functionaries directly and wholly from the Christian body of believers in whom all the powers of their ministry radically reside. It is obvious that such a theory makes a bid for the approval of the world, as it is the very negation of sacerdotalism—except, of course, in the harmless sense in which sacerdotalism attaches to every Christian."

Three consequences, declares *The Tablet*, logically follow upon the acceptance of the Protestant view of the ministry:

"First, if it is the Christian body itself which possesses these powers from Christ, it possesses inclusively of its own right the power to depute the exercise of its functions to its deputies, and no special intervention of Christ would be required for the purpose. Hence ordination would be simply a constituent act of the church, viz., a church-act, and not necessarily a Christ-act which we call a sacrament.

"Secondly, as a minister would be only a minister by receiving his office of ministry from the people, there could be no question of priestly or indelible character, and apart from his office, or on retiring from it, he would relapse into the status of an ordinary member of the Christian laity.

"Thirdly, if the Christian body be the constituent power in the ministry, the selection and appointment of ministers apart from the ordination rites would naturally devolve on the Christian prince as head of the Christian people in a given country, or upon elders where the congregation rather than the realm would be regarded as the unit of religious organization."

The Tablet concludes that the acceptance of the Protestant theory of the ministry by the High-Church party is an evacuation not only of the word "sacerdotalism," but of that sacerdotalism itself to which it has heretofore made claim.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has consented to attend the New York celebration of the centennial of Presbyterian home mission effort, and will speak at a mass-meeting to be held on behalf of this cause in Carnegie Hall on May 20.

THE Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, who has been rector of All Souls' Church, New York, for more than thirty years, has decided to accept the invitation of the trustees of Leland Stanford University of Palo Alto, Cal., to become the special preacher at that institution.

THE Twentieth Century Thank-Offering movement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has been in operation for the last two years, promises to result, according to the New York *Outlook*, "even more successfully than its most sanguine supporters hoped at the beginning." The plan, which contemplates the raising of $20,000,000 for church work, was inaugurated by the Board of Bishops in 1898, and already $16,000,000 has been collected. Of this sum $7,500,000 was paid on church debts, $6,250,000 was contributed to the various educational institutions of the church, and $2,250,000 to philanthropies and charities.

THE announcement that the young women of St. Joseph's Church, Hoboken, N. J., recently instituted a novena to St. Joseph to obtain for themselves husbands has provoked some mirth in the daily press. And yet, comments the Pittsburg *Observer* (Rom. Cath.), "there was nothing out-of-the-way in that." The same paper adds: "It is better to ask the help of God through the intercession of the saints, than to go to parties in winter and to seaside resorts in summer in the hope of catching beaux. There is nothing improper about the holy sacrament of matrimony, and every young woman, with a vocation to the married state, has a right to expect heavenly aid in her search for a proper helpmate."

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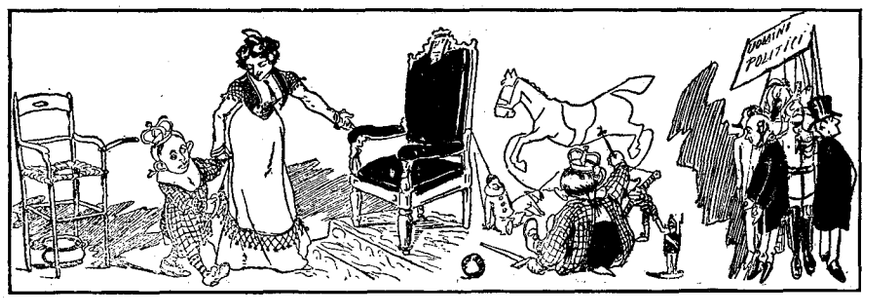
FOREIGN TOPICS.

CLOSE OF THE SPANISH REGENCY.

SPANISH newspapers are filled with note and comment connected with the impending accession of the young King and the relation of Sagasta's new ministry to the immediate future. On May 11 the official reception of the extraordinary missions from abroad, including one from the United States, takes place. From this time until the 20th the ceremonies continue. Says the dynastic *Epoca* (Madrid):

"As regards royal festivals, it is possible to choose one of two alternatives—either to celebrate them with all the pomp and splendor appropriate to the majesty of the crown when the general prosperity justifies and even calls for public rejoicing of such a character, or, on the other hand, to restrict them within the severe and modest limits that seem appropriate when Government and people happen to be emerging from a grave crisis and afflictions are not yet comforted and strength not yet restored. Neither the one nor the other alternative has been considered in connection with the approaching celebration. The Government has not come to any conclusion with regard to it and does not seem to have given a thought, even at this eleventh hour, to the subject. This is shown by the fact that while we have a program of the festivities there is no appropriation to pay for them, altho there has been presented and approved a budget for 1902, during the fiscal period of which the King attains his majority. Why was no heed given to this contingency, which was certainly not unforeseen, during the discussion of the budget?



A KING AT PLAY.

Alfonso changes one toy for another.
—*Noterelle.*

Why has a request for this appropriation been deferred to the last moment, thus divorcing it from the other requests made of the parliamentary body and thus challenging the Republicans and the Carlists to a debate in which it will be easy for them to give free rein to their passions against the monarchy and the existing Government?"

The prospects of the ministry are poor, in the opinion of most of the Spanish papers, but the *Heraldo de Madrid*, which, in a sense, is a ministerial organ, stands by Sagasta. The latter is said to have lost the confidence of the dynasty, as may be inferred from the extract quoted above. Nevertheless, the *Heraldo de Madrid* says:

"The active life which the Government has begun to lead justifies the belief that it will not recede from the path it has taken, for the way seems a sure one. It is plain that the good of the Government can not be and should not be anything but the good of the country."

The Republican papers continue their propaganda in a more or less clandestine manner, some of them being suppressed. The *Pais*, which is published in Madrid or elsewhere according to the exigencies of the censorship, has this to say:

"The Clericals have won a signal victory. They have difficulty in dissembling their joy. Yes, victory is on the side of the Clericals, of the Jesuits. After so much crying of 'Long live liberty!' after so much stoning of monasteries and so much street tumult, so much free talk and discussion in the Cortes, we have to admit that the religious orders are legalized. It is true that we are afforded some meager statistics in which are set forth the numbers of the friars and monks, the titles of their orders, the rule that governs them, the aims of the community, and even the color of the habit worn by the members. But what benefit will the Government derive from this species of supervision? The need is to free the land from the plague of friars, while the thing effected is to license their communities and compile their statistics. This is equivalent to fighting a plague of vegetable lice or locusts by simply computing the number of the pests and the extent of territory over which they are spread."

Spain will never have peace or progress or any workable constitution, declares the *Publicidad* (Barcelona), "as long as there does not exist a Government strong enough to cut with energy the Gordian knot of Clericalism." The *Radical* (Paris) denounces the French Government for proceeding against a Spanish Republican paper which had begun to appear in Paris after having been suppressed in Madrid:

"Poor French republic, that finds itself obliged at the behest of a monarchical Government to prevent Spaniards from propagating the principles of its own glorious republicanism!"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GRAVITY OF THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

OUTSIDE of Russia the general opinion of responsible journals is that the situation in the Czar's dominions is far more serious than has yet been suspected. The students are making some impression on the masses and there is a revolutionary ferment everywhere. Says the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest):

"It should not be overlooked that the latest Russian student revolution is not one naturally made by the people, but one which must be termed literary in character. It has been prepared by Russian literature. From Gogol to Gorki, from Dostojewski to Tolstoy, all Russian writers have never done anything else than depict the suffering of the country, increase the hatred felt for the government, shake the foundation of authority, and represent the state as a whole and in general, the existing order in particular, as the sources of all evil. Their work has succeeded. The creations of a sickly literature are

WHILE THE CZAR SLEEPS.

The Olive Branches of Peace come in handy to use on the Russian students. —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

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deemed creatures of flesh and blood, and the wildest criminals pass for heroes that a whole nation should feel need of. But paper heroes have never yet led a people to victory. Of course, the Russian people have a right to freedom, and it is the duty of the Government to break with the old system; but the Czardom is not yet ripe for a violent wrench, and if the present order collapses, the new one will bring not salvation, but chaos."

The press in Russia can print only what the Government sanctions, and there is so rigorous a censorship still that nothing can be gleaned from it. The *Viedomosti* (Moscow) violently denounces the "educated," while the St. Petersburg organ of the Government says students sent to prison will be "separated into small parties and incarcerated in different towns," as it has been found undesirable to put them all in one prison. Some European papers insist that the Czar is not to be held responsible. This causes *Free Russia* (London), "organ of the friends of Russian freedom," to say:

"The Czar is proclaimed a hero for his peace manifesto. But heroism involves running some danger, at least some risk—making some sacrifice; it means also earnestness of purpose and consistency in action. But we all know that the Czar signed his imperial orders to coerce Finland into militarism with the same hand with which he signed his peace manifesto, and at the same time too. . . . In the light of these facts, what have we to think of the earnestness of the Czar's championship of international peace? His Hague manifesto was only 'words, words, words,' to use Hamlet's expression, while his imposition of militarism on Finland, which was also a threat to his Baltic neighbors, was a deed. Besides in uttering these 'words' the Czar, as we see nowadays pretty clearly, had absolutely nothing to lose and everything to gain. At so cheap a cost as a few academic sentences on the horrors of war and the blessings of peace, he has become a hero and he may now coerce Finland, Poland, the Jews, and his own people ten times more harshly than he does, there will still be Liberal papers and sincere, good people who will declare that they 'do not wish to have their feeling for the Czar turned into one of horror or distrust.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRAZIL'S FIRMNESS TOWARD GERMANY.

GERMANY'S alleged purpose to obtain redress from Brazil for the violation of the terms of certain railway concessions makes the Brazilian press defiant. With reference to a proposed German naval demonstration in Brazilian waters, the *Citade de Rio* (Rio Janeiro) publishes a strong article against Germany. It says:

"Brazil is in a position to arm herself in less than three months, and to offer that form of resistance to the exploiters indicated by the aerial navigation experiments of Santos-Dumont. Since squadrons are being transformed into international burglar's weapons, for the violation of our country's sovereignty, it is imperative to resist the robbers."

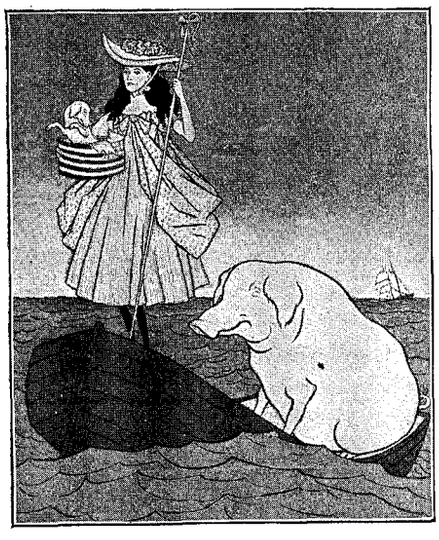
Brazil's navy is in a poor condition, according to the *Gaceta* (Rio de Janeiro), and it urges the Government to attend to its reorganization at once. The *Aurora* (Rio de Janeiro) calls for a dictatorship. The *Gaceta de Noticias* takes very little stock in the German rumors and attributes them to the sensationalism of German press opinion. This opinion, by the way, is fairly friendly, with the exception of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which continues to urge the Kaiser's Government to adopt stern measures. The *Brésil* (Paris) has the following, translated and quoted by *The South American Journal* (London):

"There is something amusing in the projected naval demonstration in Brazilian waters, attributed to Germany, because the state of Minas Geraes, in virtue of its powers under the contract, has annulled its guaranteed concession with the West of Minas Railway Company, and also because certain German colonists, settled in Rio Grande, have, it seems, had the validity of their land holdings disputed. This last grievance is simply fantastic; there may have been cases of contested rights, but the tribunals exist for the determination of such matters of disputed titles. As for the West of Minas Railway, it is in liquidation, and its material is fixed to be sold on May 1. The two syndics for the liquidation are the German Bank of Brazil and the Banco da Republica. The company had placed in Germany, through the medium of the German Bank of Brazil, and other banks, an issue of bonds. Doubtless these creditors are much interested, but the state of Minas had only to consider, the company not having fulfilled the conditions of the concession contract, whether or not there existed just grounds for annulling it and withdrawing its guarantee of interest."

CANADA AS A SOURCE OF IRRITATION.

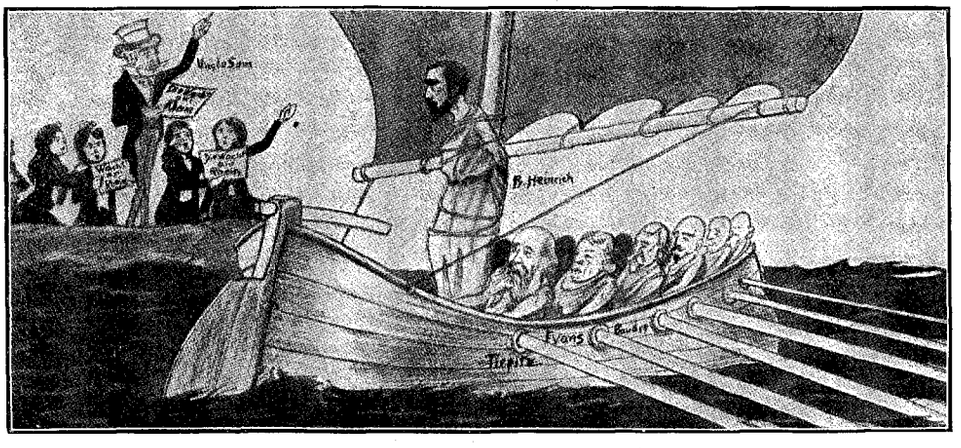
CANADA is "the fly in the American ointment," according to a paper in *The National Review* (London) by Harvey Maitland Watts, in the course of which he says:

"We Americans have underrated the Canadian abuse. Treating Canada as a primitive state, as a summer playground, where we fish and hunt and seek reinvigoration on wild reaches of coast, on island retreats, or in the lake-strewn wilderness, we, with the good-natured indifference of those who know what a source of profit they are to the neighborhood, have treated the sullenness, the implacability of Canada as a factor negligible. That a Halifax newspaper should see fit, at the height of the summer tourist season, to print a column of carefully collected criminal incidents and label it "Life in Yankeeland," does not



TIT FOR TAT.

MISS ROOSEVELT: "If you don't let in our pork, we won't let in your German princes."
—*Simplicissimus.*



SIREN SONG.

Prince Henry (Ulysses) rejoices at the singing by the American Sirens of the song of "Wacht am Rhein."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

ARTISTIC AFTERMATH OF PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT.

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annoy but amuses the American who knows that the present and the future of the Maritime Provinces depends on American capital; nor when he visits Upper Canada is he surprised at French disdain in Quebec—which greedily takes the tourist gold—or loyalist high Tory hostility in Ontario, or the mining jealousies of British Columbia. On the contrary, he expects it. It is to him part of that lack of development, that narrow outlook, that eighteenth-century atmosphere, that makes touring in Canada so interesting. Still the American recognizes the unfairness of it all, and can not but help noting in the Canadian attitude, whatever be its historical, racial, and political excuse, a factor that must be taken into consideration if any real and basic understanding with imperial Britain be secured, for he sees that whenever the imperial Briton comes strongly under the influence of the provincial spirit his tone takes on a peculiarly petty shade of bitterness. This may seem an extreme American view, but look at Kipling's Quebec quatrain!

> From thy gray scarp I view with scornful eyes
> Ignoble broils of freedom most unfree.
> Fear nothing, mother, where the carrion lies
> That unclean bird must be'"

On the other hand, a grievance against the United States with reference to Canada is voiced by *The Saturday Review* (London), which charges that Canadian news, or rather news reaching Canada from the outside world, is wilfully distorted in passing through American hands:

"The rancher, whose fondness for the English turf is still strong in his new home, is disgusted to find that the result of every little Selling Plate won by an American jockey is cabled over at length, while he has to wait two or three weeks to hear the judge's verdict on some big event in which he is strongly interested. His wife is a little surprised to learn that the only conspicuous figures at drawing-rooms, and at all prominent social events, are invariably the wives and daughters of American millionaires."

Canadian papers are not pleased at manifestations of regard for the United States by Goldwin Smith. *Events* (Ottawa) says:

"Dr Goldwin Smith has from the outset of his Canadian career apparently been determined to influence the course of public sentiment in this country to foment discontent and dissatisfaction with British institutions, and a desire among Canadians to attach themselves politically to the United States. He has steadily striven to make Canadians discontented with their lot, with their institutions, and with their portion as a part of the British empire. In decrying British institutions and British power and expressing the hope that the British shall be driven off this continent of America, Mr. Goldwin Smith has been able by the money power, which he is so fond of denouncing in others, to purchase a printing-press with which to carry on a political propaganda, and there are found papers in this country to aid him by reproducing his writings under the plea that these writings are couched in pure, mellifluous English. A weed by any other name would smell as rank. Disloyal sentiments are not any more acceptable to the Canadian people because they are clothed in smooth diction."

However, there are optimists who think all American differences with Canada can be settled, *The St. James's Gazette* (London) saying:

"Canada is naturally less disposed to compromise such a dispute as that involved in the Alaskan frontier than the imperial Government would be if it were not pressed by colonial opinion. But tho this and some other questions, such as the Atlantic fisheries, may present difficulties, it is greatly to be hoped that the present moment, when our relations with America are on a favorable footing, will not be allowed to pass without a general settling up."

THE TWO SPANISH QUESTIONS.—The reconstituted Sagasta ministry has got down to work and must face two serious problems, according to the Paris *Temps*. "There is first of all the financial situation, which remains embarrassing. . . . Then there is the legal position of the religious orders. The delay granted them to comply with the law has expired. Between the anti-clerical passions which have attained such a height in certain quarters, and the clerical passions which have always been so strong in the soul of the Spanish people, the Government must steer a middle course."

ENGLAND AND PEACE.

PEACE is a word that is much used in the English press just now. But there is no mention of compromise. The Britons will not yield an inch. That "pro-Boer" Radical paper, *The Daily News* (London) thus speaks:

"The one clear fact that emerges from the situation is that there is a serious movement on foot among the Boers in favor of peace. We have grown so inured to disappointments, so accustomed to seeing the prospects of peace vanish like a mirage in the desert, that there is no danger of a too sanguine view being taken of the present position. But there are factors at work now which have not been in operation before. There is, on the one side, the factor of exhaustion, or something approximating to exhaustion, and, on the other, the factor, we may hope, of experience and warning. It is true that the Boers have still plenty of resistance in them, plenty of the ability to give and take hard knocks; but two and a half years of incessant fighting has inevitably reduced their supplies of many of the essentials of mere existence to the vanishing point, and, with winter approaching, the clothing and commissariat questions must loom large in their vision. Their natural desire for peace must therefore be stimulated by the terrors which another winter in the field involves."

SOUTH AFRICAN PEACE ECHOES.

Notwithstanding all efforts, it seems impossible to extract the desired word "Peace" from the phonograph.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

There is a special reason, says this authority, for welcoming peace just now:

"The coronation is approaching. It should be a time of national rejoicing; but the spirit of joy can not coexist with the spirit of war. If peace be not concluded now, the coronation will be robbed of all the qualities that should accompany such an event. If, on the other hand, we come to terms, the occasion will be invested with an enthusiasm and an éclat that will make it memorable for all time."

The only assurance of peace is the summary disposal of the Boer forces in the field, says *The St. James's Gazette* (London):

"If the Boers in Europe are really beginning to recognize that the game is up, while Lord Kitchener is preparing to handle roughly the only leader in the field who still commands any considerable organized force, there may be some hope after all that, however irreconcilable Steyn may still be, a great change for the better may come over the situation before the coronation of King Edward."

The fighters among the Boers are simply wearing out, says *The Standard* (London):

"That most of the Boers, even the 'stalwarts' and the landless 'bywoners,' are heartily tired of the fatigues and miseries of the campaign, we can easily believe. It must be mortifying for them to observe that the sensible majority of their kinsmen are quietly making the best of the new régime. A few days ago a block of land just outside Kroonstad was offered for sale, and buyers from all parts of the country came in to bid for it. While a few desperate men are enduring hunger, cold, and danger out on the veldt, many of the burghers are laying the foundations of a revived prosperity under British institutions. It remains for the

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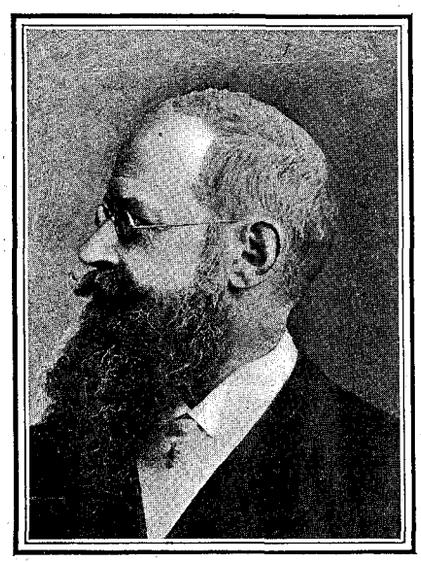
fighting Boers to embrace their last chance of getting back to civil existence, or condemning themselves permanently to the life of outcasts and law-breakers. There would be little uncertainty about the choice, were it not for the extraordinary docility with which many of the more ignorant Boers obey the mandate of their leaders."

The points in discussion as to peace can be conjectured with sufficient certainty, says *The Westminster Gazette* (London):

"They are amnesty for colonial rebels, the banishment proclamation as regards leaders, advances by the British Government for the restocking of Boer farms, and the date and form of the ultimate self-governing constitution. Our readers know our own views on all these points. They are that amnesty, subject to a period of disfranchisement, should be given for all acts not outside the usages of war, that the banishment proclamation should be withdrawn, and that the most generous financial aid should be given to Boer farmers concurrently with the full compensation to which the loyalists are entitled for the damage that they have suffered in the war."

PROSPECTS OF THE GERMAN CLERICAL PARTY.

THE most powerful group, numerically, in the German Reichstag is the Center, or Roman Catholic, party, to which the *Volkszeitung* (Berlin) alludes as "the Pope's bodyguard." This party is just now absorbing German attention, first, because of the death of its leader, Ernst Lieber, and secondly because certain differences are alleged to be acute between its democratic and its aristocratic wings. The *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, organ of the popular element in the party, is just now warning the German Government against inconsistency and double dealing with reference to the tariff bill. On this topic the Roman Catholic *Tablet* (London) notes:



DR. ERNST LIEBER,
The late German Center Leader.
Courtesy of *The Staats-Zeitung*, New York.

"The Center party in the German Reichstag occupies a unique parliamentary position. Disciplined and organized by its late leader, Herr Windthorst, into perfect unanimity of action, it forms a solid phalanx, whose weight cast on one side or the other can, on critical occasions, decide the fate of ministerial measures. It is differentiated from all the other groups in the assembly by the compact unity into which it is welded by religious conviction, and by the earnestness and vigor with which it maintains the interests of its faith. Thus it has wrested the removal of Catholic disabilities from the imperial Government, and made itself a force to be reckoned with in the heart of the great Protestant Power of Central Europe."

Herr Windthorst, above referred to, was succeeeded as leader of the Center by the recently deceased Dr. Leiber. If we turn, now, back to German opinion, we find the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), organ of the middle classes, critical:

"Windthorst was not replaced by Lieber. It will now be hard to replace Lieber. The proceedings in the tariff commission afford evidence that the party finds itself in a difficult position. The interests of the North and of the South, the interests of the peasant and of the workingman, grow apart. It is beyond doubt that permanent political parties can not be based upon denominational antagonisms. A government that understands what is for the good of the fatherland and is determined to attain it will find means to do so. This consideration would console us if we were assured that we had a government that met these conditions."

The *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, the Roman Catholic organ to which we have already referred, said of the late Dr. Lieber that "he always stood in the front rank of the Center party, a conscientious, self-sacrificing son of the Catholic Church, who loses in him one of her ablest champions in Germany." To which the democratic *Berliner Volkszeitung* retorts:

"Just so. Dr. Lieber, too, saw in the Center party, as his associate, Count Ballestrem, said in the Mentz Catholic congress, the Pope's bodyguard. Not the interests of his German fatherland were first with him, but those of the foreign head of the international Catholic Church. To serve them and their ends, to render the German Government subservient to them, he voted millions in the Reichstag for military purposes, to the injury of the German people. We should be guilty of insincerity were we silent as to this beside the bier of this gifted parliamentarian."

On the other hand, the *Berliner Neuesten Nachrichten* gives Lieber credit for a high order of patriotism. And of the immediate future of the Center party, the anti-Roman Catholic *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"It is difficult to determine whether the situation of the tariff bill would have been improved, from the point of view of the Government, had Dr. Lieber been able to support it with unimpaired health from the beginning. Windthorst himself did not always succeed in uniting the heterogeneous elements of the Center party in matters of economic policy, and since the death of this unequaled party leader economic questions have grown greatly in importance. The conflict of interests between the agricultural Catholic voters and the industrial Catholic voters perceptibly intensifies."

A detached view of the situation is afforded in the following comment from the *Journal des Débats* (Paris):

"The attitude of the Catholics consisted at first in not accepting the empire of the Hohenzollerns in its new form and in systematic opposition to Bismarck. Were these the tactics that brought the Kulturkampf down upon them, or did they refuse to accept the new order of things because Bismarck, affecting to consider them a foreign element, treated them as enemies? This question as to the responsibility for the commencement of hostilities has been endlessly discussed. At any rate, there was open war between the Catholics and the national parties, or those so styling themselves. The victory of the latter was formulated in the May laws. Thereafter the Catholic party, more hostile than ever, thwarted the Chancellor's policy on every occasion, especially in the matter of increasing the armaments."

It has been alleged, proceeds our authority, that the Roman Catholic Center, in supporting the Government, in voting military credits refused by the Left, was "not actuated by patriotic motives and that it had in view only the denominational advantages granted it in return for its good-will. But that is one of those problems in political psychology upon which it is difficult to pass with sufficient absoluteness." As to what will happen next the Paris paper says:

"Notwithstanding its apparent unity, the Center party is affected by certain internal dissensions. Together with those who regret the departure from the old-time tactics, there are those who wish to impart a more democratic aspect to the party, a thing that would make more difficult an understanding with the Government. It will be seen, thus, that Lieber's successor must lack neither diplomacy nor firmness to maintain the cohesion and the systematic spirit which have given the party its strength."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Mobile Boer."—Alan R. I. Hiley and John A. Hassell. (The Grafton Press, $1.50.)

"The Empire of Business."—Andrew Carnegie. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $3.00.)

"American Literature."—Julian W. Abernethy. (Maynard, Merrill & Co., $1.10.)

"The Barrister."—Charles Frederick Stansbury. (Mab Press, New York, $1.50.)

"Poems of Frances Guignard Gibbes." (The Neal Publishing Company.)

"Report of the Commissioners Representing the State of New York at the Universal Exposition at Paris, France, 1900." (The Brooklyn *Eagle*.)

"Many Waters."—Robert Shackleton. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"The Catholic."—Anonymous. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"Pandora."—Mrs. Lucie Salzscheider. (The Whitaker & Roy Co.)

"Verses."—Hallett Abend. (Bulletin Printing House, Linneus, Mo.)

"Marred in the Making."—Lydia K. Commander. (Peter Eckler, $0.25.)

"American Communities."—William A. Hinds. (Charles H. Kerr & Co.)

"Maid of Montauk."—Forest Monroe. (W. R. Jenkins, $1.00.)

"Le Morceau de Pain."—François Coppée. (W. R. Jenkins, $0.25.)

"Did Moses Write the Pentateuch After All?"—F. E. Spencer. (Elliott Stock, London.)

"General Forest."—J. Harvey Mathes. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"When Love is King."—W. Dudley Mabry. (R. F. Fenno & Co., $1.50.)

"Fieldbook of American Wild Flowers."—F. Schuyler Mathews. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.75.)

"Morchester."—Charles Datchet. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Tournament.

By CLINTON SCOLLARD.

What time the falchion of the sun
Clove through the morning mists,
The trumpets blared right merrily,
The two gay knights armed cap-a-pie,
The very flower of chivalry,
Rode out into the lists.

And one was all bedight with white
From gleaming helm to greaves;
The other's shield showed golden sheen,
With bars of emerald shot between,
The while his armor glistered green
As the unfolding leaves.

They splintered couchèd lance on lance
Amid applausive cries,

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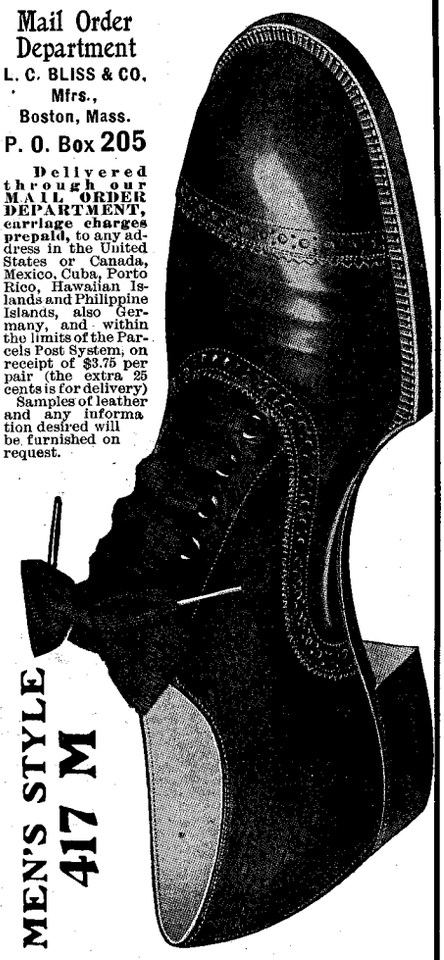

MEN'S STYLE 417 M

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Pittsburg	Jersey C'y, N.J.	Hartford, Conn.
Buffalo	Newark, N. J.	St. Paul, Minn.
Cincinnati	Richmond, Va.	London, Eng.

WOMEN'S STORES

Boston Philadelphia New York City

FACTORY: Whitman, Mass.

They battled loud with jeer and mock;
Both seemed as firm as is the rock;
And echoes of their conflict-shock
Went reeling up the skies.

Then suddenly the snowy plume
Slipped crashing down amain:
The victor heard the plaudits ring;
We saw him back his vizor fling;—
And lo, the triumph smile of Spring
Above the Winter slain!

—In April *Criterion*.

My Lady April.

By EDNA KINGSLEY WALLACE.

April, sweet soul of her,
I love the whole of her,—
Joy be the goal of her,
Fortune attend!
Spring, win the heart of her,
(Tho but the part of her,)
Who hath a chart of her?
Heaven forfend!

Witchcraft, the wile of her,
Sunshine, the smile of her,
Virtue, the guile of her,
Duly suppressed.
Where is the harm of her,
Or the alarm of her?
Oh, but the charm of her
Can't be expressed!

Say the malicious
Her temper's capricious,
But aren't they delicious—
Her varying moods?—
A smile in the water,
Where Phœbus hath sought her,—
Tho wind shall have wrought her
To wrath in the woods.

While Summer's wooing her
With life imbuing her,
Gently undoing her
Cloak of reserve;
While Winter's holding her,
While Spring's enfolding her,
Mortals are scolding her,
Please to observe!

Why are ye flaying her?
Unjust the weighing her,
With suitors swaying her,
That way and this.
Tho Winter tarry her,
And Summer harry her,
Spring yet shall marry her,—
Great be their bliss.

—In *Life*.

Rudyard Kipling's Tribute to Rhodes.

C. J. RHODES—(BURIED APRIL 10, 1902).

[This poem was read at the burial of Mr. Rhodes in the Matoppos.]

When that great Kings return to clay,
Or Emperors in their pride,
Grief of a day shall fill a day,
Because its creature died.
But we—we reckon not with those
Whom the mere fates ordain
This power that wrought on us and goes
Back to the Power again.

Dreamer devout, by vision led
Beyond our guess or reach,
The travail of his spirit bred
Cities in place of speech.

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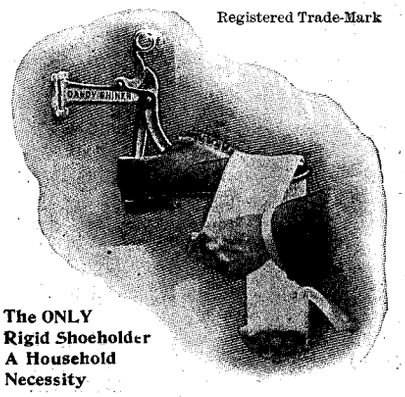

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Second—We thoroughly sponge and shrink all of our woolens.

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Silk-lined Suits, in attractive styles, lined throughout with taffeta, **$15 up.**

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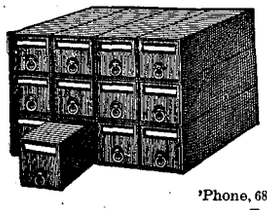

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'Phone, 688 John. Established 1888.

So huge the all-mastering thought that drove—
So brief the term allowed—
Nations not words he linked to prove
His faith before the crowd.

It is his will that he look forth
Across the lands he won—
The granite of the ancient north—
Great spaces washed with sun;
There shall he patient make his seat
(As when the death he dared)
And there await a people's feet
In the paths that he prepared.

There, till the vision he foresaw
Splendid and whole arise,
And unimagined empires draw
To council neath his skies,
The immense and brooding spirit still
Shall quicken and control.
Living he was the land, and dead
His soul shall be her soul.

—In London *Times*.

PERSONALS.

Why Admiral Howell Married.—Admiral J. A. Howell is the inventor of the Howell torpedo. On account of this, says *The Saturday Evening Post*, he has been referred as the "father of the modern torpedo." It continues:

So wedded was he to the science of warfare that it was a general belief that he would never marry, and when he led a bride to the altar it was a surprise to the entire navy.

Several years later a fellow officer visited Admiral Howell, and saw children of the distinguished sailor playing about the house.

"It's like a dream," said the visitor. "You're a lucky man, Admiral," he added; "but tell me, how did you ever come to think about getting married?"

"Oh," replied Admiral Howell, glancing affectionately at his children at play, "I got tired of being referred to merely as the 'father of the modern torpedo.'"

Victor Hugo as a Benefactor.—Catulle Mendès, writing in the *Courrier des États Unis*, tells an interesting tale of how Hugo helped a poor pressman who was in love. The following is a condensation of the story:

During Hugo's exile Mendès was editor of a struggling journal which, for reasons of economy, was printed in a small provincial city. There Mendès became acquainted with a young pressman who was well educated, and intelligent and a very entertaining companion. Usually he was very cheerful and light-hearted, but on one occasion was so morose that Mendès questioned him until he confessed the reason.

He was in love with his employer's daughter and she with him. The master printer had risen from the case himself, and his present fortune and social position did not warrant expectation of a rich son-in-law, so that the young printer had been confident and serene until, having decided that there was no use in waiting longer, he had recently asked for the young woman's hand.

Then he had a painful surprise. The girl's father was financially embarrassed, it appeared, and a penniless son-in-law was not to be thought

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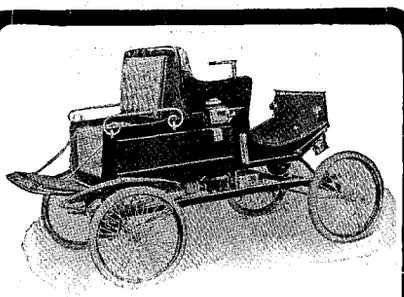

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of. The favored suitor must have six thousand francs, at least. So the poor fellow was in despair and talked about drowning himself. Mendès himself was pretty hard up in those days. He advised the disconsolate lover to appeal to Victor Hugo for assistance. The young printer naturally objected that Hugo had beggars enough on his hands and would not be likely to do anything for a total stranger. But Mendès insisted and the printer complied.

On Mendès's next visit, two weeks later, the young man met him at the station and showed him three thousand francs in bank notes which Hugo had sent him with these words:

"I am not rich just now. Please excuse me. Here are three thousand francs."

The printer said that he would marry his Clementine next month. Altho her father had demanded twice the sum he could not refuse when he learned of Victor Hugo's part in the affair.

So they were married. How long or how happily they lived together Mr. Mendès neglects to state.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Mr. Truesdale, the Horse and the Mule.—At the beginning of Mr. Truesdale's administration as president of the Lackawanna Railroad, he made a tour of inspection and while at Scranton visited the company's barns. According to the New York *Times*, he found there a fine horse comfortably blanketed and further on a shivering mule. He met the stable attendant and this conversation took place:

"Whose horse is that?"

"Mr ——'s," said the stable boy, naming a local official of the company.

"Whose mule is this?"

"The company's, sir."

"Whose blanket is on that horse?"

"The company's."

"You take the blanket off that horse and put it on the mule," was the President's order.

The local official "resigned" soon afterward.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

No Sympathy There.—"I am going to marry your daughter, sir," said the positive young man to the father.

"Well, you don't need to come to me for sympathy," replied the father, "I have troubles of my own."—*Columbus* (Ohio) *State Journal.*

Couldn't Live Without It.—CAHILL: "Religion is a great thing, Dennis—a foine thing!"

CASEY: "To be sure ut is; Oi get into more foights about religion than annything ilse!"—*Puck.*

In English A.—FRESHLEIGH: "Is it ever correct to say 'this 'ere?"

MR. SOAPLIND (firmly): "Never."

FRESHLEIGH: "Nor 'that air'?"

MR. SOAPLIND (wearily): "Never—never."

FRESHLEIGH: "Then if I have a cold, I mustn't say 'Please close the window, as that air blows in this ear.'" [Soaplind marks Freshleigh's last theme F—minus.]—*Harvard Lampoon.*

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Our appliance is light in weight, durable, and conforms to the body as not to evidence that a support is worn. It is constructed on strictly scientific anatomical principles, and is truly a godsend to all sufferers from spinal troubles, male or female. We also make Scientific Appliances for protruding abdomen, weak back, stooping shoulders. Send for free booklet and letters from physicians, physical instructors, and those who know from experience of our wonderful appliances. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Write to-day for measurement blank. Don't wait.

STEAMBURG, N. Y., February 9, 1901. After having worn the plaster-of-paris jackets, I can truthfully say your appliance is far more comfortable to wear. It corrects curvature quite as well and fits the body so perfectly that no one would suspect I was wearing one. You have my life-long gratitude and well wishes.

Yours truly, IDA BLOOD.

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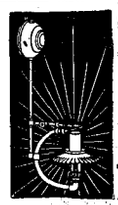

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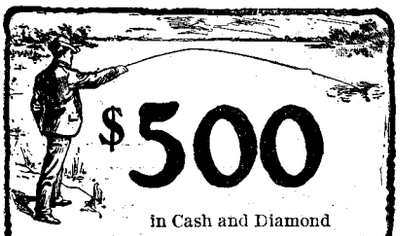

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Completed Proverbs.—

"Put your shoulder to the wheel," if you can not get some fool to do it for you.

"There's many a slip 'twixt" the cradle and the grave.

"Silence answers much," but in a language not generally understood.

"Every one of us getteth his desert, somehow, somewhen, somewhere," but how, when, or where, God alone knows.

"Wisdom is a defense," lack of it offensive.

"A fool and his money are soon parted," when the fool has friends.

"Every one should sweep before his own door," if he can not get some one else to do it for him.

A friend in need is a bore indeed.

"Proverbs are the wisdom of the ages"—frequently the wisdom of the Dark Ages.

"The next best thing to being witty is to be able to quote another's wit" as if it were one's own.

L. DE V. MATTHEWMAN, in April *Era*.

Coming Events.

May 1-3.—Convention of the Association Alumnæ of Trained Nurses of the United States at Chicago.

May 5-7.—Convention of the National Cigar Leaf Dealers' Association at Cincinnati, Ohio.

May 6-9.—Convention of the Woman's International Label League at Peoria, Ill.

May 6-10.—The American Rabbis' Central Conference at New Orleans.

May 14-16.—Convention of the American Congress of Tuberculosis at New York.

May 15.—Convention of the National Christian Association at Chicago.

May 23-29.—Convention of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod of America at Minneapolis, Minn.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

April 23.—The Colombian government troops recapture the town of Bocas del Toro.

April 24.—The government troops of Venezuela under General Castillo are defeated by the revolutionists near San Antonio; General Castillo is killed.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 21.—A fire in London does damage estimated at $10,000,000.

April 22.—Most of the Belgium strikers return to their work.

The condition of Queen Wilhelmina is reported to be no worse.

April 23.—A quarantine is ordered at Berlin against all ships arriving from the Philippines, in consequence of the outbreak of cholera in the islands.

April 25.—It is believed that the British Government is taking steps to meet the situation caused by Mr. Morgan's latest steamship combination.

The Chinese imperial troops defeat a band of rebels near Wu-Chow.

April 27.—The uprisings among the Russian peasants become more general.

The French elections are held.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

April 21.—*Senate:* The River and Harbor bill is passed. The Philippine Civil Government bill is discussed.

House: The debate on the Military Academy Appropriation bill is begun.

April 22.—*Senate:* The debate on the Philippine Civil Government bill is continued.

House: By a vote of 75 to 72, claims amounting to $1,800,000, added by the Senate to the Omnibus Claims bill, are rejected and the bill is sent to conference. The Military Academy Appropriation bill is passed.

April 23.—*Senate:* The debate on the Philippine

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Civil Government bill is continued; Senator Rawlins, of Utah, speaking against the bill.

House: The Senate amendments to the Oleomargarine bill are considered. Congressman Richardson, of Tennessee, introduces a resolution to investigate the recent increase in the price of beef, etc.

April 24.—*Senate:* Senator Rawlins finishes his speech against the Philippine Civil Government bill.

House: The Oleomargarine bill is sent to conference. The Agricultural Appropriation bill is discussed.

April 25.—*Senate:* Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, speaks in opposition to the Philippine Civil Government bill. Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, speaks in favor of pure food legislation.

House: The Agricultural Appropriation bill is discussed and 145 private pension bills are passed.

April 26.—*Senate:* Senator Carmack concludes his speech against the Philippine Civil Government bill.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 21.—The United States Supreme Court grants the State of Washington leave to bring suit to dissolve the Northern Securities Company's merger.

April 22.—The War Department makes public an official report from General Chaffee on the situation in the Philippines.

April 23.—Orders are sent to General Chaffee directing him to use every honorable means to avert war with the Moros in Mindanao.

General Funston is directed by the President to cease further discussion of the Philippine questions.

Captain Charles E. Clark declines the appointment as naval representative of the United States at King Edward's coronation, and Rear-Admiral John C. Watson is chosen to take his place.

Striking dyers of Paterson, N. J., are fired on by the police.

April 24.—Attorney-General Knox announces his decision to take legal proceedings against the "beef trust."

April 26.—William A. Day, representing Attorney-General Knox, confers with the United States District-Attorney Bethea, regarding the proceedings against the beef trust.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

April 21.—*Cuba:* Estes G. Rathbone is released on bail.

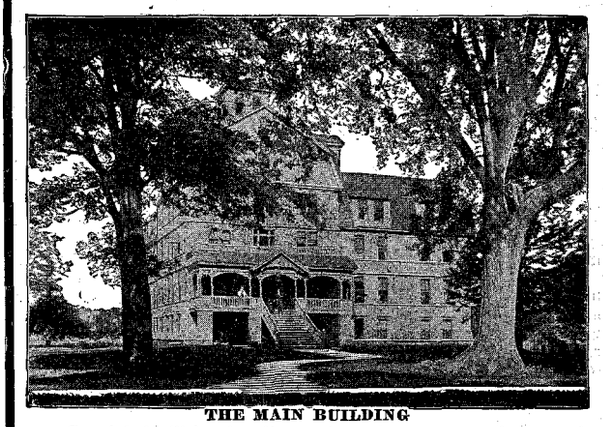
Philippines: Members of the court-martial to try General Jacob H. Smith are named at Manila.

April 22.—The court-martial to try General Smith is changed. It is appointed by the President.

Two engagements are fought with the Moros in the island of Mindanao by the American troops.

April 24.—The dattos on the island of Mindanao are submitting and Colonel Baldwin is ordered to cease operations against them.

April 27.—Guevarra, successor of Lucban, is captured by an expedition under General Grant in Samar.



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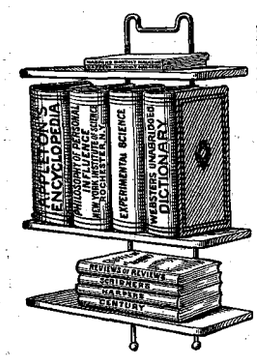

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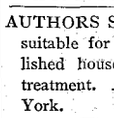

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Problem 665.

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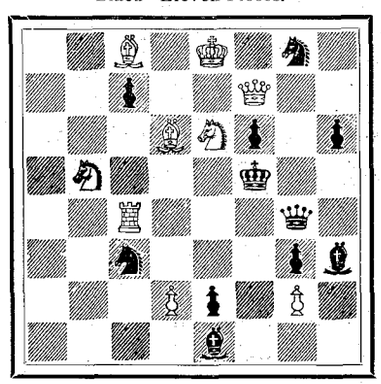
Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

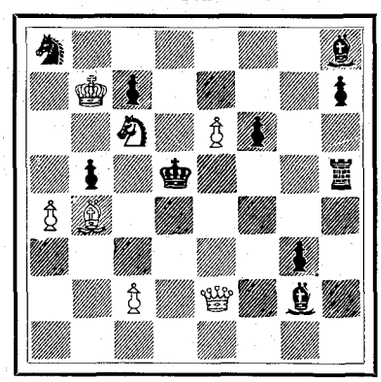
2B1K1s1; 2p2Q2; 3BSp1p; 1S3k2; 2R3q1; 2s3pb; 3Pp1P1; 4b3.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 666.

By R. COLLINSON.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

s6b; 1Kp4p; 2S1Pp2; 1p1k3r; P.B6; 6p1; 2P1Q1b1; 8.

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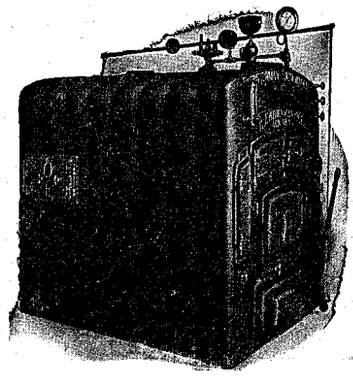

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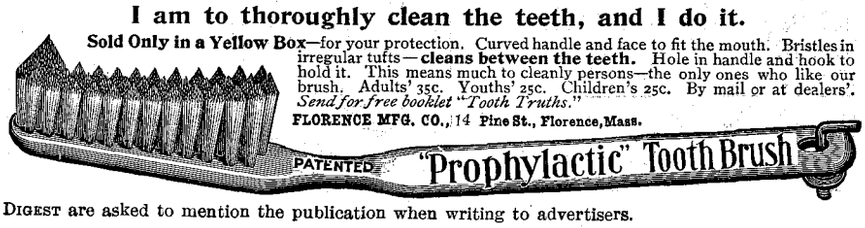

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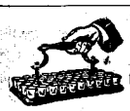

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No. 658: Key-move, Q—Kt 5.

No. 659.

1. B—B sq / K x Kt	2. Q—Q 5 ch / K—Kt 5	3. Q—Kt 5, mate	
	2. ..... / B—K 4	3. B—R 3! mate	
1. ..... / Kt x Kt	2. Q—K 6 ch / B—K 4 (must)	3. Q—Q 5, mate	
1. ..... / R x B	2. Q—B 2 ch / K—Q 4 (must)	3. Kt—K 3! mate	
1. ..... / R other	2. Kt—Kt 3 ch! / Kt x Kt (must)	3. B—Q 3, mate	
1. ..... / Q x P	2. R x B ch / Kt x R (must)	3. Kt—Kt 3, mate	

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; X. Hawkins, Springfield, Mo.; C. D. P. Hamilton, St. Louis; S. R. G., Chicago; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; Prof. A. M. Hughlett, Galloway College, Searcy, Ark.; C. H. Schneider, Magley, Ind.; Miss L. V. S., Blackstone, Va.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; O. C. P., Syracuse, N. Y.; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex; L. R., Corning, Ark.; W. W. R., Wytheville, Va.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; R. H. W., Philadelphia; M. A. T., Woodberry Forest School, Orange, Va.; Miss S H. Spencer, Blackstone, Va.; C. M. Wilkins, Malden, Mo.; H. A. Seller, Denver.

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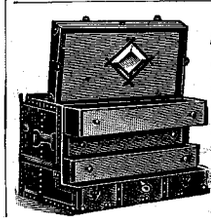

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A number of solvers failed with 658 supposing that 1 R—Kt 5 would work. This is answered by

1. ..... / Q—Q Kt 8.

Many did not get 659, for they were caught by 1 Kt x Kt, not seeing 1. ..... / B—B sq

In addition to those reported, A. W. C., got 654, 655, 656; A. M. Stuart, Falmouth, Jamaica, 654.

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Ruy Lopez.

	MASON. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*		MASON. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	34	B—B 3	B—K 5
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	35	P—Q R 4	P—Q B 3
3	B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	36	P—R 5	Q—R 2
4	B—R 4	Kt—B 3	37	R—Kt 2	R—Kt 2
5	Castles	B—K 2	38	K R-Kt sq	K—Q 2
6	Kt—B 3	P—Q 3	39	K—R sq	K R—Kt sq
7	B x Kt ch	P x B	40	Q—K sq	B—K 2
8	P—Q 4	P x P	41	Kt—Kt 3	R—Kt 4
9	Kt x P	B—Q 2	42	B—Q 4	Q—Kt 2
10	P—Q Kt 3	Q—Kt sq	43	B—B 5	B x B
11	B—Kt 2	Q—Kt 2	44	P x B	R—Kt 5
12	R—K sq	Castles Q R	45	Q—R 4	K—B sq
13	Q—Q 3	K R—K sq	46	Q—B 6	Q—Q 2
14	P—Q Kt 4	B—B sq	47	K—R 2	Q—K 3
15	Q R-Kt sq	P—Q 4	48	Q—R 8 ch	K—Q 2
16	P—K 5	Kt—Kt 5	49	Kt—Q 4	R x R
17	Kt—B 3	P—Kt 3	50	Q x R	R x Q
18	P—K R 3	B—K B 4	51	R x R	K—B 2
19	Q—Q 2	Kt—R 3	52	Kt x Q ch	K x R
20	P—R 3	Kt—Kt sq	53	Kt—Q 4	K—B 2
21	Kt—Q 4	B—K 3	54	P—Kt 4	P—R 5
22	Kt—R 4	Kt—R 3	55	P—B 3	K—Q 2
23	Q—B 3	Kt—B 4	56	K—Kt sq	K—B 2
24	Kt x P	R—Q 2	57	K—B 2	K—Q 2
25	Kt—Q 4	Kt x Kt	58	P—B 5	P x P
26	Q x Kt	B—K B 4	59	P x P	K—B 2
27	Q R—B sq	Q—B 3	60	K—K 3	B—Kt 7
28	Kt—B 3	P—K R 4	61	Kt—B 3	B x P
29	Kt—K 2	B—R 3	62	Kt x P	B—Kt 5
30	P—K B 4	B—B sq	63	K—B 4	B—K 7
31	Q—B 2	B—K 3	64	Kt—B 3	B x Kt
32	Kt—Q 4	Q—Kt 3	65	K x B	Resigns.
33	B—Kt sq	B—K B 4			

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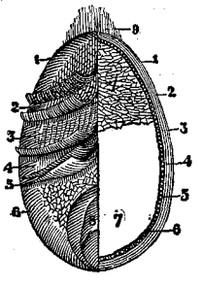

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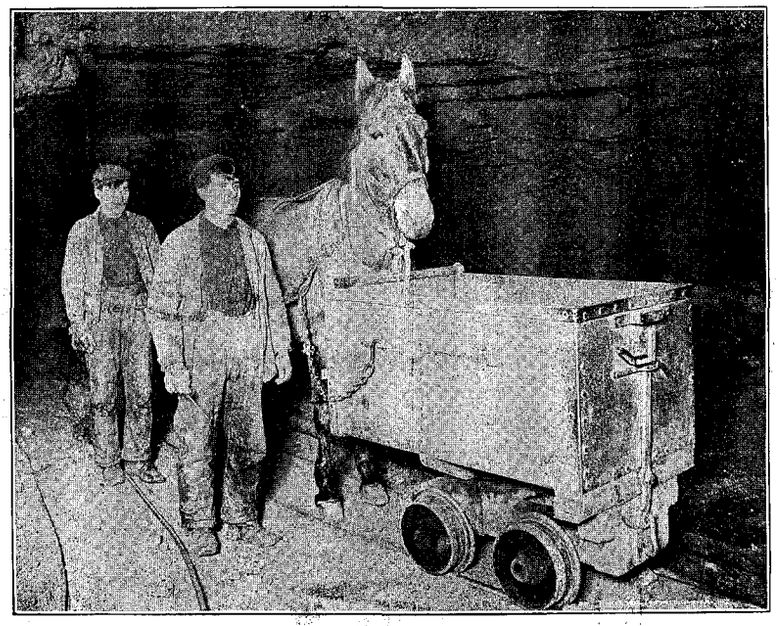
Low Grade Ore the Most Profitable

RECENT CHANGES IN METHODS IN THE BLACK HILLS MAKE MINING A MANUFACTURING PROPOSITION.
BY M. E. McINTOSH, WESTERN CORRESPONDENT "WALL STREET JOURNAL."

ALONG with the prairie schooner, the greased and painted Indian, and the Buffalo, there has passed from view the old-time miner of the West. Instead of a bearded pioneer, panning his gold at the brink of a creek, we have the skilled operator of a pneumatic drill, at work far under ground: instead of the picturesque "diggings" of the California Forty-Niners, substantial cities, to which the term "mining camps" seems badly applied. The chemist and the mechanic have taken the place of the man who hunted nuggets, fought Indians, gambled and died with his boots on. There is less romance in mining than of old, perhaps, but more profit.

Nowhere in the world has scientific mining reached a higher stage of development than in the Black Hills. Here the production of precious metals has been reduced to a basis so exact and certain of profitable results, that it is relieved entirely of the element of risk which in the past has been suggested to many people whenever the word mining was mentioned. When applied to the great deposits of low grade ores found in this rich mineral field, the cyanide process placed mining on a plane comparable in respect to safety with that of the most solid manufacturing industry.



This famous Mule has been in the Horseshoe Mines eight years. He will push a car of ore but not pull it. This typifies the spirit of the management of the company. They are all pushers.

There is something that appeals to the imagination in the fact that it is a deadly poison which has proven the most successful agent in searching out the shining gold that is hidden in the stubborn Black Hills rock. Cyanide of Potassium must be handled with care, and yet there have been very few accidents resulting from its use at the mines, for the plants are invariably in charge of expert and scientific men.

While the technical details of this process chiefly concern the chemist and the mining expert, the economic results interest the whole world. The cyaniding of low grade Black Hills ores has furnished one of the best opportunities for investing money to be found anywhere. The first cost of a cyanide plant is less than any other process, and when economy is practiced in manipulating the mining mill, the ore can be worked into bullion for not to exceed $2.50 per ton. Some cyanide plants in the Hills are doing it for $1.00 or less. On ore that averages $10.00 per ton gold, the profits are very great.

The successful experiments on very low grade ores have demonstrated that millions of tons can now be treated at a profit by the cyanide process, which in the past would not have paid the cost of mining and milling, and as a result of these successful experiments capital will be liberally invested.

A great corporation that has adopted the cyanide method in the treatment of its low grade ores is the Horseshoe Mining Company. Ranking next to the Homestake in the extent of its holdings and the value of its output, the Horseshoe Company now owns nearly 2,000 acres of the richest mining ground in the hills. The developed portions of the property have paid handsomely for years, and of late have yielded a daily net profit of $2,500 from smelting ore alone. Gold to the value of over $2,500,000 has been taken from these mines. To realize the full possibilities of the property, however, means had to be found to treat the practically unlimited supply of low grade, refractory ore, which would not yield its gold under the processes first employed in the Hills. The cyanide process, first used in South Africa in 1889 and since then tested, improved and developed in America, has solved the problem.

It is in the fine Kildonan mill, at Pluma, S. D., that the Horseshoe Company is using cyanide on its low grade ores. Here is a complete ore-crushing plant, with such valuable adjuncts as a foundry, machine shop, chemical laboratory and assay office, and here have been built the great tanks in which the ore is "leached," as the miners say. The Horseshoe Company began to use its cyanide plant on April 1, with the most satisfactory results. The Company has millions of tons of refractory ore that will run $6.00, $8.00, and $10.00 in gold values that insure a large profit on every ton treated in the cyanide tanks. The plant is being added to as rapidly as workmen can ply their tools, and by midsummer the daily capacity will be 1,000 *tons*. This will yield a profit of $5,000 a day.

Meanwhile the shipments of rich smelting ore go steadily on and without waiting for the full development of the cyanide plant, the Horseshoe is a ready earning at the rate of 10 per cent per annum on its capital stock. In one of its mines alone, the Lucille, the company has enough of this smelting ore blocked out to keep up shipments of 150 tons a day for two years.

The deep mining that will come with the further development of the Horseshoe is certain to bring added rich returns. What enormous ore reserves are available beneath the deposits from which shipments are now being made, is strongly set forth in a letter recently written to the general manager of the Horseshoe company by R. W. Rodda, the mine superintendent, who has for years worked on these properties and who knows every foot of the ground. In this connection it may be said that no mining man in the Black Hills stands higher than Mr. Rodda, as regards ability and character, and any statement that he makes can be implicitly relied on. During the past winter he caused a cross cut to be run in the lower level, 120 beneath the company's present workings, for the purpose of demonstrating the extent of a free milling quartz ledge which is encountered at that depth. This conservative miner did not make his report until he was absolutely certain of the facts respecting the quartz ledge, and when he finally wrote to inform the company of the result of his operations, the information which he gave was this: The cross cut proves the ore body to be 300 feet wide. The north exposure is 3,500 from the cross cut, showing the quartz deposit to be 300 feet wide and 3,500 feet in length, with 2,400 feet of ground to the south, in the course of the ore chute that is undeveloped. While the depth of the ledge is unknown, the present depth of the Homestake is 1,000 feet and this can be taken as a basis of calculation, as the geological conditions are identical.

Three hundred feet by 3,500 feet and 1,000 feet deep would yield more than Eighty Million Tons of ore. Concerning the quality of this ore Mr. Rodda says that its grade is better than 50 per cent of the Homestake cross cuts run under the same conditions.

In all seventeen different properties have been consolidated under the control of the Horseshoe Company. While they would have continued to pay well as smelting ore propositions, these properties could not have been made to yield the rich returns which are now being won from their ores except by means of more ample capital, and a broader scale of operations.

One million shares of the stock of this company are offered to the public at par —$1.00 per share. There is no preferred stock, the shares are non-assessable, and the Company has no bonds. All who purchase the stock are on an equal footing, and will participate equally in the dividends.

This is the first public offering of a mining stock of so substantial a character. It will not appeal to those who expect something for nothing and put their money into get-rich-quick schemes, but it should engage the attention of cautious and thrifty people with money to invest, in either large or small sums, in a profitable, legitimate and stable business.

Ask your banker about the men who control the affairs of the Horseshoe Company.

The officers and directors are:

Mr. D. E. Murphy, President, who is the General Agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee.

Mr. John Johnston, Treasurer, who is Vice-President of the Marine National Bank of Milwaukee.

Mr. E. M. Holbrook of Chicago is First Vice-President and General Manager of the company.

Mr. A. N. McGeoch of Tracy & Co., Bankers and Brokers, New York, Chicago, and Milwaukee, is Second Vice-President.

Hon. Robert Mackay, President of the Montreal Harbor Board, Vice-President of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, and director in two of the largest and strongest banks in Montreal.

Mr. George Sumner, of Hodgson, Sumner & Co., Montreal.

Mr. Charles Allis, President of the Allis-Chalmers Company, of New York, Chicago, and Milwaukee.

Mr. F. R Bacon, President of the Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Company of New York, Chi ago, and Milwaukee.

Mr. W. B. Frisbie is Manager of the Chicago office, which is in the Merchants' Loan and Trust Building.

Mr. W. K. Murphy, of Milwaukee, is Secretary of the Company.

The offices of the Horseshoe Mining Company are in the Herman Building, Suite 76, Milwaukee, Wis.; Merchants' Loan and Trust Building, Suite A E, Chicago, Ill.; New York Life Building, Suite 122, Minneapolis, Minn.

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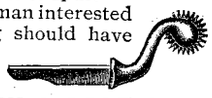

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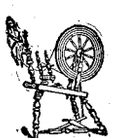

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